

## German held in Iran for 'illegal' ties

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian authorities said Sunday they have arrested a German man for having illegal ties with the military, a phrase they usually use to refer to spying. The Islamic Republic News Agency, monitored in Cyprus, said the German was arrested Saturday. He was identified as Gerhard Bachmann. The agency quoted an announcement by the judiciary branch of the armed forces as saying he was held on suspicion of illegal ties with the military, assisting in the disclosure of military information, and bribery. In Bonn, foreign ministry spokesman Martin Erdmann confirmed that a German was arrested in Tehran on Saturday and said the grounds were not yet known. He said the German embassy in Tehran was seeking an explanation for the man's arrest and was trying to arrange for an embassy official to visit him. Mr. Bachmann has lived in Tehran since 1985 and is a prominent member of the German community there, heading a German-Iranian import-export business as well as the German school, reliable sources in Germany said.

Volume 17 Number 5432

## Kaddoumi heads liaison panel talks

CAIRO (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the Palestine Liberation Organisation's Farouk Kaddoumi will head teams to a liaison committee which meets in Cairo on Wednesday to start overseeing Israeli-Palestinian negotiations, Egyptian and Israeli diplomats said.

## 2 Israeli soldiers injured in Lebanon

TEL AVIV (R) — Two Israeli soldiers were lightly wounded when guerrillas attacked a post of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia in the Jewish state's unilateral South Lebanon "security zone" Sunday, the army said. "In the incident this morning fire was directed at an SLA position and an Israeli army lieutenant and soldier were very lightly wounded. They were taken to hospital for treatment," an Israeli army spokesman said.

## Greek Socialists take clear lead

ATHENS (R) — Greek Socialist leader and former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou took a strong lead in national elections Sunday and looked set to return to power after four years in opposition. According to official figures with 14.5 per cent of the vote counted, Mr. Papandreou's PASOK party had 45.7 per cent and the conservative New Democracy Party of Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis had 41.6 per cent (see earlier story on page 5).

## U.N. inspectors scour Iraqi desert

BAGHDAD (R) — United Nations arms inspectors left Baghdad for Iraq's western desert in search for what they say are remaining secrets of Iraq's weapons programmes, sources in Baghdad said Sunday. "They are now camped somewhere in the desert. Their mission will take about 10 days," one source said. More than 50 U.N. inspectors under veteran arms expert Nikita Smitovich are taking part in the desert search, the first intensive survey of the massive desert west of Baghdad.

## Libya appeals to Third World not to recognise Israel

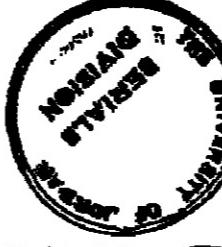
TRIPOLI (AFP) — Libya Sunday appealed to Third World countries not to recognise Israel until a new Palestinian state was created in place of the Jewish state, the official JANA news agency reported. The agency reported that the Foreign Ministry called on "brother countries in the Third World to halt recognition of Israel and reverse their (recognition) decisions which reward the aggressor and encourage Israel" to continue its aggression, in a statement issued Sunday. The only solution to the Palestinian problem was the return home of the Palestinian diaspora and the creation of a new state, in place of Israel, which could then be recognised, the statement said.

## Serb militia assault Belgian U.N. troops

BELGRADE (AFP) — Serb paramilitary troops assaulted U.N. soldiers after refusing to hand over their weapons to Belgian peacekeepers manning a checkpoint in Croatia, a spokesman for the Belgian battalion said Sunday. Members of the Serb group known as the "Tigers" refused to hand over their weapons to the Belgians who were stationed by a bridge crossing the Danube, provoking a scuffle, the spokesman said in a telephone interview. Around 15 to 20 of the "Tigers" confronted the 10 peacekeepers and three of the Belgian troops were attacked, he said. "There was no use of weapons," the spokesman said, adding that the Serb paramilitary had "neutralised" the U.N. soldiers and continued on their way with their weapons but had not taken the Belgians' arms.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation



AMMAN MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1993, RABIE' AL THANI 25, 1414

## AMMAN LOS ANGELES

WEDNESDAY THURSDAY SATURDAY

DEP. AMMAN 05:45 05:55 23:59

ARR. LOS ANGELES 19:35 19:35 SUN. 13:55

Sales & Reservations: 666055 or your travel agent

AIR FRANCE

ASK THE WORLD OF US

Price: 150 Fils

## PCC meets; focus is on autonomy implementation

From Wafa Amr in Tunis

THE Palestine Central Council (PCC), the PLO's mini-parliament-in-exile, met last night to discuss the PLO-Israel accord amidst serious concerns over the shape of the future Palestinian self-autonomy and the process of implementing the rapid transition from a revolution-in-exile to a technocrat authority inside the occupied territories.

In addition to the political challenges, the PLO had to worry about security problems after reportedly foiling a plot to assassinate PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat and the arrest and interrogation of several bodyguards, senior PLO leaders said.

The PLO-Israel autonomy accord in itself was not the centre of discussions in Palestinian circles in Tunis on the eve of the PCC meeting whose

objective was to discuss and endorse the accord. The obvious preoccupation revolved around the actual implementation of the accord and planning for the future.

PLO factions opposing the accord, such as the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), and some independents chose to boycott the PCC.

Observers detected a sense of loss among PLO leaders and cadres in Tunis, who have just started to absorb that a new phase in the PLO's history has begun, and that the transition

meant decision-making would be transferred to the occupied territories.

The most pressing concern was how the PLO leadership, reduced to the person of Chairman Arafat, would deal with the new realities. Two factions, FIDA and the Palestinian People's Party, partners of the PLO's mainstream Fatah faction in the peace process, are seeking assurances that the new arrangement inside the occupied territories would not continue.

But even Fatah, whose future role is expected to increase since it would act as the ruling Palestinian self-autonomy's party, warned against previous terms of reference and monopolised decisions. Local Fatah leaders said there was a consensus inside the occupied territories to start working towards building an entity based on "the sovereignty of law and respect for the opposition."

"Is Arafat ready to keep the partnership with the old comrades who fought with him for so long in his peace battle? Will there be political tolerance to accept them as partners and would he address their concern? All these are questions asked by people inside the occupied territories," said Palestinian peace delegate Samir Huleilah.

Senior members of the Palestinian People's Party and from FIDA, from inside and outside the occupied territories, would meet with Fatah on the sidelines of the PCC to discuss future relations and their role in the new arrangements inside the occupied territories.

"We need an institutionalised leadership. We have overcome the period of proving our loyalty to our leadership, and now is the time to build institutions that will be respected by the leadership," one young local Fatah leader said.

On the other hand, a feeling of loss and demoralisation among some Tunis-based leaders accompanied their realisation that their responsibilities would be handed over to residents of the occupied territories.

"The historic and real test for the PLO leadership, after all these long years of exile and struggle, would be the degree of success in dealing with the new realities once they are among their own people and

inside the occupied territories," said a senior PLO official.

An aide to Mr. Arafat said he sensed a "coup d'état" in Arafat's line of thinking which allayed my worries."

He said: "The PLO chairman is aware that the seeds of his struggle would be repaid by adapting to the new phase and changing old ways to more power-sharing and democratisation."

"He has been susceptible to advise and new ideas, and he is accepting criticism," he said. An example was Mr. Arafat's surrender to "warnings" from his Fatah Central Committee members that they would all boycott the PCC meeting if Atallah Atallah (Abu Zafar) attended the PCC. Abu Zafar, who arrived in Tunis on Saturday upon Mr. Arafat's request, was the PLO's security chief in the seventies but later became Mr. Arafat's main opponent by

splitting from the PLO and forming his own group funded by some Arab regimes. Rumours that Abu Zafar was appointed by Mr. Arafat as head of the new Palestinian authority's security fuelled fears of many Palestinians and dashed their hopes for a new thinking among the PLO leadership.

A senior Fatah member said the Fatah Central Committee also succeeded in getting its way by "punishing" Hani Al Hassan by withdrawing his membership as representative of Fatah in the PCC. He was replaced by the PLO's representative in Tunis, Hakam Balawi.

"Fatah's decision was based on its belief that Hassan overstepped the red line by making alliances with the opposition against the PLO, thus departing from Fatah's practices and (Continued on page 16)

## 2 groups claim Jericho attack; Israel says peace was target

Combined agency dispatches

TEL AVIV — Two Palestinian groups claimed responsibility Sunday for the slaying of two hikers that cabinet ministers said was aimed at sabotaging the peace process, warning that the killers still at large must not succeed.

"We will not let them kill Israelis and we will not let them kill the peace process," Health Minister Haim Ramon said after the weekly cabinet meeting.

The killings of the two Israeli men was the first fatal Palestinian guerrilla attack on civilians since Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed a peace accord Sept. 13, although several suicide attacks against buses with explosives-laden cars have failed.

The army and police set up roadblocks and searched for the assailants throughout the area, the spokesman said.

A second claim of responsibility for the attack came from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), which opposes the PLO peace deal with Israel. It said in a statement that "the operation was made by its forces in the Qelt Valley between Jericho and Jerusalem on Saturday."

"The Popular Front will continue its struggle on all fronts to foil the Gaza-Jericho accord of liquidation until our people's aims of self-

determination and an independent state with Jerusalem as its capital are fulfilled," the PFLP statement said.

Mr. Givati said police were looking for four attackers. He denied earlier reports that they escaped in stolen cars from the gorge and that two had been shot.

Security is the main concern of the Israeli public with the accord, and cabinet ministers sought to calm them while warning that such attacks could be expected.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said there is no longer a war on Israel, but on peace with Israel.

"Those who shot our two hikers, tried to harm the effort and the Arab consensus that has a clear majority to make peace with Israel," Mr. Peres told Israel Radio.

Police Minister Moshe Shahal said once the Palestinian police force was in place the two sides would cooperate to prevent such attacks.

"There is a common need on both sides to try to prevent those who are trying to sabotage the peace process," he said.

Talks on implementing the full spectrum of the autonomy according are set to begin Wednesday in four separate



A Jewish settler flashing V-signs and masked with stockings, passes burning tyres which block the road Jerusalem-Jericho early Sunday. Angry Jewish settlers burned tires and blockaded the Jerusalem-Jericho highway to protest the murders.

"When will this sad story end?" settler leader Aharon Domb said at the barricades.

## Bhutto vows to form cabinet or call for fresh elections

Combined agency dispatches

LAHORE, Pakistan — Former Pakistan Premier Benazir Bhutto said here Sunday her party would form Pakistan's next government or new elections would have to be called.

"Let me state categorically that if the PPP (Pakistan People's Party) does not form government at the centre, then no other party will be able to form a government there.

"If for any reason the PPP does not, then a fresh poll has to be called," she told journalists here.

Ms. Bhutto was speaking after the closeness of the final results announced Sunday in two-tiered national and provincial polls left the country and the state — in the words of more than one national television commentator "in the hands of indecision."

Some called the thin margin between Ms. Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, also a former premier and leader of the Pakistan Muslim League (PML), a new political crisis

miers confirmed that the hectic search for allies and wooing of independents was on, behind closed doors. But the mood was upbeat in Ms. Bhutto's camp after the unexpectedly heavy inroads she made into Mr. Sharif's Punjab bastion in Saturday's provincial polls.

Ms. Bhutto, whose charisma and family name give her a head start over rivals, said she would telephone Sharif later in the day to ask him to play a role in opposition.

Diplomats said Ms. Bhutto appeared to be in a strong position to form a coalition national government when the lower house convenes later this week.

Mr. Sharif's party maintained its grip on the Punjab result was still in the balance, giving a hung provincial parliament.

"It's a hung situation like the centre and much will depend on the independents," said PML chief organiser Sartaj Aziz. "These hung parliaments are a recipe for disaster in politics and the economy.... look at the mess we are in."

## Lockerbie lawyers reject surrender of suspects

TUNIS (R) — Lawyers for two Libyans accused of the Lockerbie aircraft bombing Sunday rejected demands that their clients stand trial in Scotland or the United States, citing legal obstacles.

The lawyers' statement came after Britain and the United States put forward a U.N. Security Council resolution to tighten sanctions imposed in April 1992 due to Libya's failure to hand over the men.

They are suspected of bombing a U.S. jumbo jet over the Scottish village of Lockerbie in 1988, killing 270 people.

After a two-day meeting in Tripoli, which the suspects on occasion attended, the lawyers

rejected as "unacceptable" a Libyan government statement earlier this month encouraging the men to stand trial in Scotland if they wished.

The government has refused to set a date to hand over Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Al Amin Khalifa Fhimah.

"grave concern was expressed over the possible prejudicial effect on potential jurors of pre-trial publicity in the U.S. and Scotland," the lawyers said in a statement.

"Also, in the absence of normal extradition procedures, the refusal of the prosecution authorities to disclose the evidence upon which they intend

to rely at any trial, seriously undermines the advisers' ability to prepare the case properly," they added.

"Following the decision not to attend the meetings, the legal advisers intend in the immediate future to contact both the foreign office in the U.K. and the State Department in the U.S. to discuss future progress," they said.

Tripoli, which has refused to hand over the two suspects, said on Oct. 1 it was "prepared to receive a group of competent judicial Scottish officials ... to interview the suspects, their families and their lawyers, as well as to join efforts to persuade them to appear before a Scottish court."

The lawyers rejected the Libyan statement. "This attempt by the Libyan government to interfere with the advice given to the two men is totally unacceptable," they said.

"The legal advisers wish to emphasise that they represent Abdel Basset and Al Amin and do not represent Libya. In their endeavours to perform their duties, professional ethics dictate that any advice given to their clients is aimed to reflect and protect their individual and personal interests and rights in law," the statement added.

# Middle East News

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1990

## Heavy artillery duel shakes west Kabul

KABUL (AFP) — Kabul's western suburbs were lashed by a storm of heavy weapons fire Sunday morning as two factions clashed, with more than 30 civilians and an unknown number of gunmen injured.

One tank shell smashed through a steel-reinforced concrete wall of a ward in the Dasht-e-Barchi first-aid clinic in west Kabul, killing two and wounding three.

"It was morning visiting time when the shell struck. It killed one of the patients and one visitor, and wounded the second patient and two other visitors," said Dr. Said Hussain Ali Parwar, pointing to the remains of the twisted tank shell lying on the clinic floor amid the blood-stained rubble.

The south Kabul Karte Se hospital, which is financed by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), had already dealt with by mid-morning 10 outpatients and 11 admissions, one of whom died.

The relatively low number of civilian casualties in the fighting that started early Sunday and finished at noon is due to the fact that most of the bombardment was between military posts on the edge of civilian areas.

The clashes were between two different ethnic groups: The Hazara Shi'ite Hezb-e-Wahdat and the Pushtun Sunni Ittihad-e-Islami.

Many civilian houses in the Wahdat-controlled Dasht-e-Barchi area were hit by long-range rockets at the same time as Afghan President Burhanuddin Rabbani left Kabul on a state visit to Saudi Arabia.

One wing of a Hazara house in Dasht-e-Barchi was demolished by a missile which tore holes through the roof and walls, blasting out windows and heavily damaging the interior.

A young boy said he survived the blast by sheltering in an underground bunker with the other 24 members of his family when the early morning bombardment started. No one was injured.

"I excused myself from school today to help clear up this mess," the boy said, as he attempted to clear rubble with a straw broom.

His father said that although

a special commission had been appointed to pay compensation for houses destroyed in the factional clashes, the amounts were much lower than the reconstruction costs.

"They pay only for the replacement of windows. But my total costs will be more than 10 times this amount," he said.

Flanking Dasht-e-Barchi on the westernmost outskirts of Kabul, in the near-deserted Kushal Mena suburb, Ittihad fighters were seen firing salvos at Wahdat from a jeep-mounted multi-barrel rocket launcher.

Wahdat replied with mortar and rocket fire, some of it directed against posts of Defense Ministry troops occupying the western mountain range of Kabul, sending giant plumes of smoke and dust skywards.

The troops, loyal to ex-Defense Minister Ahmad Shah Masoud, had not got involved in the exchange, but stayed neutral.

The Ittihad claimed Prime Minister Hekmatyar's Pushtun Hezb-e-Islami were aiding Wahdat in these clashes, which have been gaining intensity over the past two weeks.

"Masoud is not helping us because he wants to see the Pushtuns annihilate each other," said an Ittihad gunman.

Ittihad and Mr. Masoud's forces are nominal allies against the combined forces of Wahdat and Hezb-e-Islami, which control the bulk of south and western Kabul.

From the far south of Kabul, Wahdat could be seen firing rockets at an Ittihad position on a strategic hill, from which the Dasht-e-Barchi clinic was shelled.

Ittihad claimed Wahdat had tried a night assault in order to capture the hill but had been repulsed.

In a written statement, an Ittihad spokesman telephoned journalists in Kabul warning of a new Shi'ite alliance against Ittihad, saying they had declared a religious war against the Sunni sect.

The other Wahdat ally is the Shi'ite Harakat-e-Islami faction led by Ayatollah Asef Mohseni, who returned to Kabul last Friday after medical treatment overseas.

**WFP announces food aid for Gaza Strip**

AMMAN (J.T.) — The World Food Programme (WFP) has announced it will provide food aid to 140,000 of the poorest Palestinians in the occupied Gaza Strip. The \$3.5 million project is the first tangible development support for Palestinians in the occupied territories by the United Nations since the signing of the recent peace accords in the region, a WFP press release said.

"It is critical that poor families are assisted during this period of transition," said WFP executive director, Catherine Bertini, who approved the project. "WFP's assistance is part of the U.N.'s overall effort to enhance the economic and social development of the poorest Palestinian families."

According to the WFP, many people living in the Gaza Strip and not classified as refugees can no longer afford to buy the basic daily food they need because the economy of the area has virtually collapsed in the aftermath of the Gulf war and the more recent tightening of security restrictions by Israel which have prevented the movement of workers, goods and services in and out of Gaza.

## Rabin in Peking

PEKING (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin arrived in Peking on Sunday, beginning an official visit to cement fresh diplomatic ties and open the way for China to play a greater role in the Middle East.

Mr. Rabin, the first Israeli prime minister to visit China since the two sides opened official relations 22 months ago, was greeted by Agriculture Minister Liu Jiang when he arrived by special Israeli airforce jet.

Mr. Rabin's official programme begins on Monday with a welcoming ceremony hosted by Premier Li Peng. The four-day trip will include the signing of a joint agreement on regular air links and talks with Chinese leaders.

For Peking, the trip is an important sign that it is adopting a more balanced approach to Middle Eastern affairs.

China, which in January 1992 became the last of the U.N. Security Council's five permanent members to forge ties with Israel, has long been a close political ally of the Arab World.

China will be the first non-Middle Eastern country Mr. Rabin has visited since the signing of the landmark peace agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Washington last December, as it was for PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat several weeks ago.

Both leaders are anxious to ensure that China sides with them to leave Somalia to its own devices, even though famine had killed tens of thousands and it looked as if two million more might die.

The advice was rebuffed. But as Americans look back at 10 months of bloody and frustrating U.S. military involvement in Somalia, the ambassador's message serves as a vivid reminder of how dangerous the mission was from the start.

"Somalis... are natural-born guerrillas," wrote Smith Hempstone, U.S. ambassador to Kenya at the time. "They will lay ambushes. They will launch hit-and-run attacks. They will not be able to stop the (humanitarian) convoys from getting through. But they will inflict and take... casualties."

They did lay ambushes. The deadliest — in which 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed June 5 while guarding a food distribution centre in the Somali capital of Mogadishu — was one of the turning points in the Somalia saga.

One week after that assault — which U.N. and U.S. officials blamed on forces loyal to Israeli President Chaim Herzog — Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

At first, things went relatively smoothly. Food convoys began moving, the starvation began receding. And few Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper said this week that Mr. Rabin was likely to make a surprise stop in Malaysia despite a lack of official ties. A spokesman for Mr. Rabin said he knew nothing of it.

Israeli President Chaim Herzog visited China in December 1992 and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres came in May.



Supporters of Mohammad Farah Aideed demonstrate for peace, in Mogadishu Sunday, one day after the fugitive Somali warlord

called for a cease fire in his militia's attacks on U.N. forces (AFP photo)

## Somalia mission took several wrong turns

By Robert Burns  
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — One of the first signs that Somalia risked becoming a quagmire for the U.S. military came even before President George Bush sent in the Marines last December. A once-secret diplomatic cable from the U.S. ambassador to Somalia to the United States on May 4 handed over to the Clinton administration.

That was not the way it was supposed to go. And Defense Secretary Les Aspin admitted as much after President Bill Clinton announced Thursday that more emphasis would be placed on achieving a political reconciliation in Somalia before U.S. troops withdraw.

On Friday, Mr. Clinton signalled that he would be willing to drop a demand for Gen. Aideed's capture if he agreed to a ceasefire. U.S. special envoy Robert B. Oakley, dispatched to Ethiopia on Thursday, was given a wide range of instructions aimed at ending the fighting in Somalia, according to administration officials. They included the ouverture to Gen. Aideed, one official said on condition of anonymity.

Gen. Aideed on Saturday reportedly ordered his troops to leave Somalia to its own devices, even though famine had killed tens of thousands and it looked as if two million more might die.

The advice was rebuffed. But as Americans look back at 10 months of bloody and frustrating U.S. military involvement in Somalia, the ambassador's message serves as a vivid reminder of how dangerous the mission was from the start.

"Somalis... are natural-born guerrillas," wrote Smith Hempstone, U.S. ambassador to Kenya at the time. "They will lay ambushes. They will launch hit-and-run attacks. They will not be able to stop the (humanitarian) convoys from getting through. But they will inflict and take... casualties."

They did lay ambushes. The deadliest — in which 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed June 5 while guarding a food distribution centre in the Somali capital of Mogadishu — was one of the turning points in the Somalia saga.

One week after that assault — which U.N. and U.S. officials blamed on forces loyal to Israeli President Chaim Herzog — Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

At first, things went relatively smoothly. Food convoys began moving, the starvation began receding. And few Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper said this week that Mr. Rabin was likely to make a surprise stop in Malaysia despite a lack of official ties. A spokesman for Mr. Rabin said he knew nothing of it.

Israeli President Chaim Herzog visited China in December 1992 and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres came in May.

tory raids against General Aideed's militia.

The violence rode an upward escalator, and U.S. forces never were able to get off.

That was not the way it was supposed to go. And Defense Secretary Les Aspin admitted as much after President Bill Clinton announced Thursday that more emphasis would be placed on achieving a political reconciliation in Somalia before U.S. troops withdraw.

On Friday, Mr. Clinton signalled that he would be willing to drop a demand for Gen. Aideed's capture if he agreed to a ceasefire. U.S. special envoy Robert B. Oakley, dispatched to Ethiopia on Thursday, was given a wide range of instructions aimed at ending the fighting in Somalia, according to administration officials. They included the ouverture to Gen. Aideed, one official said on condition of anonymity.

Gen. Aideed on Saturday reportedly ordered his troops to leave Somalia to its own devices, even though famine had killed tens of thousands and it looked as if two million more might die.

The advice was rebuffed. But as Americans look back at 10 months of bloody and frustrating U.S. military involvement in Somalia, the ambassador's message serves as a vivid reminder of how dangerous the mission was from the start.

"Somalis... are natural-born guerrillas," wrote Smith Hempstone, U.S. ambassador to Kenya at the time. "They will lay ambushes. They will launch hit-and-run attacks. They will not be able to stop the (humanitarian) convoys from getting through. But they will inflict and take... casualties."

They did lay ambushes. The deadliest — in which 24 Pakistani soldiers were killed June 5 while guarding a food distribution centre in the Somali capital of Mogadishu — was one of the turning points in the Somalia saga.

One week after that assault — which U.N. and U.S. officials blamed on forces loyal to Israeli President Chaim Herzog — Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

At first, things went relatively smoothly. Food convoys began moving, the starvation began receding. And few Americans noticed when 23-year-old Marius Domingo Arroyo became the first U.S. casualty. He was killed Jan. 12 by Somalis.

The Jerusalem Post newspaper said this week that Mr. Rabin was likely to make a surprise stop in Malaysia despite a lack of official ties. A spokesman for Mr. Rabin said he knew nothing of it.

Israeli President Chaim Herzog visited China in December 1992 and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres came in May.

Aided forces without relying heavily on American firepower. But it did not turn out that way.

Public outrage rose when four U.S. soldiers were killed Aug. 8 in a bomb blast in Mogadishu. The Pentagon and State Department blamed Gen. Aideed's men.

Four days later, Mr. Clinton sent to Somalia a contingent of 400 Army Rangers trained in attacks on political targets and a variety of other tactics of unconventional warfare. Their obvious, but undeclared, orders: Capture Gen. Aideed.

The American public began wondering: What happened to the humanitarian mission? Is this war? How many more American soldiers will be killed before it is over?

The administration sought to counter the impression of an open-ended commitment in Somalia.

The U.N. Security Council passed Resolution 837, which authorised U.N. forces to use their firepower to make the "arrest and detention for prosecution, trial and punishment" of "those responsible" for the June 5 attack.

"It just became a question of whose military was winning," rather than a more balanced approach that stressed the importance of resolving the political problems which lay at the core of Somalia's civil strife, said Peter Rodman, a National Security Council staffer in the Bush and Reagan White Houses.

It had been expected that the U.N. peacekeeping force in Somalia, comprised of troops from nearly 30 countries, could cope with the

gunmen in an attack near Mogadishu's airport.

Although Operation Restore Hope, as the mission was called, did not proceed as quickly as Mr. Bush had predicted, the United States on May 4 handed over to the United Nations.

That, too, was turning point. The American military presence was reduced, from a peak in January of about 25,000 to about 4,000 by May. And only about 1,100 U.S. combat forces were kept there. The rest were communications and logistics specialists.

Then came the killing of the 24 Pakistanis, and the decision by the United Nations to put a bounty on Gen. Aideed's head. The focus became Gen. Aideed, and the U.N. mission became one of rebuilding Somalia — economically and politically — without Gen. Aideed.

The American public began wondering: What happened to the humanitarian mission? Is this war? How many more American soldiers will be killed before it is over?

The administration sought to counter the impression of an open-ended commitment in Somalia.

Mr. Aspin, in an Aug. 27 speech, said U.S. combat troops would withdraw once three aims were met: Establish "reasonable security" in Mogadishu, get heavy weapons out of the hands of the rival warlords, and set up credible Somali police forces.

None of those goals has been met yet, but when at least 15 U.S. soldiers were killed and 77 wounded in a firefight in Mogadishu on Oct. 3 — and the corpse of one American soldier dragged through the streets by cheering Somalis — the Clinton administration decided it had to do more than hope for an early exit. The president announced Thursday that U.S. troops would leave no later than March 31.

'Personal chemistry crucial for peace deal

By Lars Foyer  
Reuter

COPENHAGEN — Good personal chemistry, a disregard for history and an ample supply of wine and whisky were key factors behind the Middle East peace deal, two of the Israeli negotiators say.

Yair Hirschfeld and Ron Pundak, historians whose secret talks in Norway with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials paved the way for the pact between two former arch-foes, told Denmark's national press club that the "human factor" was essential for the deal.

"It shows that individuals can play a key role in history," Mr. Pundak said.

"Even if the historic timing is right, nothing will move if the people don't hit it off. We were a small group of good people and we were lucky."

The Israelis' talks with senior PLO official Ahmad Quirich and a Palestinian legal adviser were conducted partly at the home and farmhouse of Norwegian Foreign Minister Johan Joergen Holst, beginning last January.

The first meeting was very emotional. We all knew we were attempting to do something historic. Our attitude was to see the PLO officials simply as human beings, not as terrorists, foes or people under occupation," Mr. Pundak said.

Mr. Hirschfeld, a Haifa University Arabist, said it was crucial to avoid the normal pitfall of Arab-Israeli talks — conflicting interpretations of Middle East history.

"We decided to look at the conflict today and how we could move forward," he said.

"It may be ironic that we are historians. But one of the most important lessons of history is that you cannot learn very much from it. I never tell my students that."

Mr. Hirschfeld said another decisive factor behind the deal on mutual recognition and Palestinian self-rule was a strong desire by Israeli-Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres to end 40 years of public service by handing over a peaceful Middle East to coming generations.

The Oslo meetings, involving enormous political risk, were later formalised through the participation of Uri Savir, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry.

The Norway setting was established through Mr. Hirschfeld's contacts with the country over a research project.

Mr. Holst and his family provided a pleasant, informal atmosphere with excellent food and wine, but Norway's role was not as a formal mediator, Mr. Hirschfeld and Mr. Pundak said.

"It was not a three-party negotiation. They were not in the room when we sat at the fireplace late at night, drinking their wine or whisky," Mr. Pundak said.

"Norway made an important contribution partly through its self-restraint, realising the point was that the talks must be direct. They also played an important role in intermediary towards the end. We owe them a lot," Mr. Hirschfeld said.

Mr. Pundak said: "On the one hand, Norway played a very important role. On the other hand, its role has been exaggerated in the media."

## Three separate visits by German officials expected within a month

AMMAN (J.T.) — German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel is due to pay a visit to Jordan on Nov. 3, according to an official announcement. During his brief stay Mr. Kinkel is scheduled to hold talks with senior government officials involved with the Middle East peace process and the general situation in the region, the announcement said.

Also, on Oct. 20-21 a joint delegation of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Ministry for Economics and the Foreign Office will hold government negotiations with the Ministry of Planning in Amman, according to a statement by the German embassy in Jordan.

The delegation will be headed by the director general of the ministry for economic cooperation, Winfried Fuchs, said the statement.

The annual negotiations, held alternatively in Bonn and Amman, target future German development projects in Jordan.

## Minister denies reports of U.S. request to alter anti-Israeli references in school textbooks

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Education Khaled Al Omari has denied reports that the ministry had received a request from the U.S. to delete anti-Israeli references in Jordanian school textbooks.

Mr. Omari, speaking through a spokeswoman, flatly said "no" when asked whether the government had received any official or unofficial note to this effect.

"What has been reported is not true," he said without elaboration.

According to the report, carried by an international news agency, the purported request came from the U.S. State Department. The report quoted an unidentified Jordanian official as saying that "the letter asks Jordan to embark on confidence-building measures after it has formalised an agenda for negotiations with Israel."

The official said the one-page letter suggested the first measure could be "the deletion of anti-Israeli references in the curriculum at Jordanian schools, colleges and universities."

U.S. diplomats in Amman said they were not aware of any such communication.

The reported letter was said to have been sent immediately after Jordan and Israel signed an agenda outlining the principles for a peace agreement on Sept. 14.

Mr. Omari was quoted in the local press as saying last week that the Jordanian curricula was approved at a National Conference on Education held in 1989, and it was not likely that it would be revised before the year 2000.

Munther Al Masri, under-secretary at the ministry of

education, also said that the Council of Education was the authorised body to propose amendments to curricula.

No discussions have taken place in this regard (of deleting anti-Israeli references), and no linkage has been made between the Jordanian curricula and the peace process," Mr. Masri was quoted as saying in a local Arabic-language press last Thursday.

Israel is described as the "Zionist entity," "the Jewish enemy," and "the usurper of Arab lands" in some Jordanian textbooks on history and sociology. However, such descriptions have been in all Arab school textbooks since the early 1950s, academics noted.

The reported U.S. request appeared to have touched off raw nerves among some Jordanians who believe that Israel is not serious in its declared objective of comprehensive peace with the Arabs and is in fact seeking normalisation of relations with the Arab states without actually meeting the requirements of peace.

As such, the critics of the peace process found a new avenue to argue their contentions by arguing that Israel was behind the purported U.S. move to request Jordan to amend its curriculum.

They also cited public statements by American officials, including President Bill Clinton himself, calling on the Arab states to end the 43-year-old economic boycott of Israel to strengthen their argument that the Jewish state was already pressing for normalisation of relations before entering comprehensive peace settlement with the Arab parties involved in the two-year-old negotiations.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Photo exhibition displaying pictures from Jordan and Syria by German artist J. Swakowski at the Goethe Institute.
- ★ Photographic exhibition by artist Ahmad Al Smadi at the Yarmouk University Student Affairs Deanship — Irbid.
- ★ Art exhibition by Mrs. Lucy Marta, Janine Saaf, and Tete Wegelin at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ Photo exhibition entitled "Desert Rituals" by Egyptian artist Mona Ra'ouf at the Baladna Art Gallery.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Talib at the Baladna Art Gallery in Al Faheis.
- ★ Art exhibition by artist Ali Al Mi'mar at the Orfali Art Gallery. Telephone 826932.
- ★ Exhibition of etchings by Mohammad Omar Khalil at Darat Al Funun of the Abdin Hamid Shoman Foundation in Jabal Lweibeh. Also showing the permanent exhibition. Telephone 643251/2.

### FILMS

- ★ Film entitled "House of Wax" at the American Centre at 5:00 p.m.

### LECTURES

- ★ Dr. Mohammad Rabieh, political scientist, on "the Clinton administration and the PLO," at the World Affairs Council at 6 p.m.
- ★ Lecture entitled "The Mosaic Map of Madaba" by professor Dr. Herbert Donner at the Friends of Archaeology at 7:00 p.m.

## Majali cautions civil servants against campaigning at office

IRBID (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Sunday visited Irbid governorate and told a meeting of senior officials there that government employees should be cautioned against promoting candidates in the Nov. 8 parliamentary elections during office hours.

The government will take appropriate measures to prevent civil servants from interfering in the elections, said the prime minister at a meeting with governor Fayez Abbadi and members of the governorate's Executive Council.

Commenting on Mr. Abbadi's report on Irbid governorate's preparations for the elections, Dr. Majali said the government will ensure that the elections will be fair and successful.

Mr. Abbadi had reviewed the arrangements for the November polls, indicating that voting cards will be distributed as of the beginning of next week.

He said that election centres have been set up and 90 committees have been set up to count votes.

In his address to the meeting Dr. Majali said that the government seeks to widen the base of public participation in solving issues and problems.

Every employee in the public sector should regard himself/herself as a partner in the decision making process, he said.

The Prime Minister briefly reviewed the government's measures to improve the country's economic conditions and discussed several domestic issues as well as pan-Arab affairs.

Earlier, the director of Social Development Department in Irbid, Mahmoud Shaboul, reviewed his office's programmes to assist needy citizens and the handicapped.

Abdullah's report on Irbid governorate's preparations for the elections, Dr. Majali said the government will ensure that the elections will be fair and successful.

Mr. Abbadi had reviewed the arrangements for the November polls, indicating that voting cards will be distributed as of the beginning of next week.

He said that election centres have been set up and 90 committees have been set up to count votes.

In his address to the meeting Dr. Majali said that the government seeks to widen the base of public participation

in solving issues and problems.

Every employee in the public sector should regard himself/herself as a partner in the decision making process, he said.

The Prime Minister briefly reviewed the government's measures to improve the country's economic conditions and discussed several domestic issues as well as pan-Arab affairs.

Earlier, the director of Social Development Department in Irbid, Mahmoud Shaboul, reviewed his office's programmes to assist needy citizens and the handicapped.



A scene from a polling booth during the Nov. 8, 1989 elections to Parliament (file photo).

## Prime minister to convey Kingdom's stand on Israeli ruling to envoys

AMMAN (J.T.) — Following Sept. 23, 1993, that Al Haram Al Sharif — which embodies the Al Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock — is part of the "land of Israel" and hence subject to Israeli laws and regulations concerning construction work, archaeology and free access of places of worship, the note said.

An announcement Sunday said that Dr. Majali will convey to the foreign envoys the official Jordanian stand with regard to the Israeli court ruling passed on Sept. 23 and its impact on the restoration programmes at the holy shrines.

Minister Abbadi told ambassadors of Arab and Islamic countries that Jordan is ignoring the ruling of the

Israeli court which, he said, has no jurisdiction over holy places; and instructed a committee charged with carrying out the restoration programme to go ahead as scheduled.

Jordan's position drew backing from Arab and Islamic country envoys who said that they consider Israel's move as very dangerous and defying the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Mohammad Husseini, charge d'affaires at the Iranian embassy here, Sunday said that his country would never recognise the Jewish state and subsequently does not recognise any of the Israeli government's decisions.

He told the Jordan News Agency, Petra, that Muslims have a duty to foil all of Israel's measures against the holy

places.

Denunciation of the Israeli move also came in statements by the Turkish, Indonesian and Pakistani ambassadors, who said the move adversely affects the Middle East peace process.

The Islamic Resistance Movement Hamas said that the Israeli court ruling, which considered the holy places as part of the Israeli estates, represented Zionism's persistence on perpetuating aggression on Arab and Islamic lands.

Since 1967 when the Zionists annexed Jerusalem and occupied Palestinian lands, Israeli leaders have been striving to implement a plan aimed at demolishing Al Aqsa Mosque in order to construct a Jewish temple in its place, charged

Hamas.

While condemning the court ruling, Hamas said it blamed Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership, which it said, have contributed towards helping the Zionists achieve their end in the occupied Arab territories.

It cited the Arab countries' participation in the peace process as being a major contribution towards endorsing Israel's occupation and a fact approval of Israel's annexation of the holy city and its Judaisation of the Islamic and Christian holy shrines.

Also Sunday, the General Islamic Conference for Bait Al Maqdes (Jerusalem) called on Islamic and Arab organisations and people to contribute to

The conference sent copies of the memorandum to the secretaries general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Arab League.

## Ministry to set up home for 50 senior citizens

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Social Development will set up a modern home for 50 senior citizens in the Amman region and will support any similar projects by the private sector, Minister of Social Development Mohammad Ssquor said Sunday.

Addressing a ceremony held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein for the inauguration of a senior citizens home established by the private sector, Dr. Ssquor said that more homes for the elderly are planned by the ministry other governorates who preferred anonymity.

He told the Jordan Times that the project, which cost JD 250,000, is located near the Jubilee Circle at the end of Wasfi Tel Street (formerly Gardens Street).

Only those senior citizens who can afford to are asked to

pay minimal fees for the services and accommodations, explained Dr. Helayel.

The three beneficiaries, he added, will cover the operational costs and also set up similar projects in other parts of Jordan.

Dr. Helayel said they have also provided a bus for the elderly to be taken on outings and installed all modern conveniences for the comfort of the guests.

Prince Abdullah toured the various sections and was briefed on the services.

The new home has a clinic, dormitories, and a living hall with a home-like atmosphere and supervisors and attendants to care for the senior residents.

His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah Ben Al Hussein Sunday is briefed on the facilities and

services of the newly established Amman Home for the Care of Senior Citizens (Petra photo)

## Italian envoy, officials inspect hospital construction in Karak

KARAK (Petra) — The 120-bed hospital under construction at Karak in southern Jordan is one result of close cooperation between Italy and Jordan and reflects the strong ties of friendship between the two nations, Italian Ambassador to Jordan Romualdo Bettini said Sunday.

In reviewing several development projects financed by the Italian government, Mr. Bettini said the Italian hospital in Karak is one of the oldest hospitals to be set up outside Italy by the government in Rome.

Health Minister Abdul Rahim Mahas said work on the hospital, which started in August, will take at least 12

months to complete.

The hospital is expected to open to patients by early 1995.

The Italian government is funding and supervising technical and construction works by an Italian and a Jordanian company jointly.

It is also providing experts and designs for the project.

The hospital will include units for surgery, internal diseases, gynaecology and obstetrics, paediatrics, intensive care, emergency and first aid sections, laboratories, a pharmacy and affiliated services.

been particularly involved in social development in the rural regions.

Dr. Bakjaji said national governments ought to encourage counter-migration by initiating development schemes so that more people are attracted to rural regions and thus can contribute to their development.

He said narrowing the gap between rural and urban regions constitutes a major challenge to numerous countries as they approach the 21st century.

The meeting will review and assess national experiences in planning and implementation of rural development programmes and projects in the ESCWA countries, according

to the ESCWA office here.

The main emphasis, it said, will be on rural development planning methodology and methods of policy formulation, the structure of rural development institutions, a follow up and evaluation of implementation of rural development projects.

Altogether, 22 experts from the countries taking part in the three-day meeting will review at least 14 working papers, said ESCWA.

Several regional and international institutions are represented at the meeting, including FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), among others.

### NEWS IN BRIEF

#### Majali urges response to correspondence

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al Majali Sunday called on all ministries and government departments to respond to any correspondence addressed to them within three weeks. In a communiqué addressed to all government institutions, Dr. Majali stressed the need for responding to such correspondence promptly so that action can be taken immediately. The prime minister's communiqué was triggered by the delay in answering queries and responding to correspondence.

#### RSS to hold renewable energy conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan who is chairman of the Higher Council of Science and Technology (HCST), the 4th Arab International Solar Energy Conference will be held here on Nov. 21. Taking part in the conference will be representatives of Arab and Islamic organisations and Arab and international experts on solar and renewable energy. Participants will discuss more than 100 working papers presented by representatives from 35 countries. The five-day conference, which is being organised by the Royal Scientific Society's (RSS) Renewable Energy Research Centre, aims to brief participants on the latest technology in the field of renewable energy and means of sharing it.

#### Morocco, Jordan to conclude new trade deal

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade Bassam Al Saket Sunday received a Moroccan economic delegation and discussed with them means of enhancing trade and economic relations between Jordan and Morocco. The delegation has already concluded with its Jordanian counterpart a trade agreement which will replace a 1978 agreement. The new deal will be concluded today (Monday). Attached to the agreement are protocols, designed to ensure its implementation in the best interest of both peoples.

#### Funding groups ready to help Zarqa basin project

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Kamal Sunday met with a delegation representing the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Islamic Development Bank. Dr. Kamal stressed the importance of carrying out the Zarqa Basin Development Project. The delegation said it was ready to support and carry out the timely implementation of the project.

#### Phosphate production down, potash up

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's production of crude phosphates dropped from 6.6 million tonnes in 1989 to 4.3 million tonnes in 1990. Potash production has increased from 15,000 tonnes in 1984 to 1.5 million in 1990.

As part of the developing world, Dr. Bakjaji said, the rural parts of the Arab World are the least developed areas.

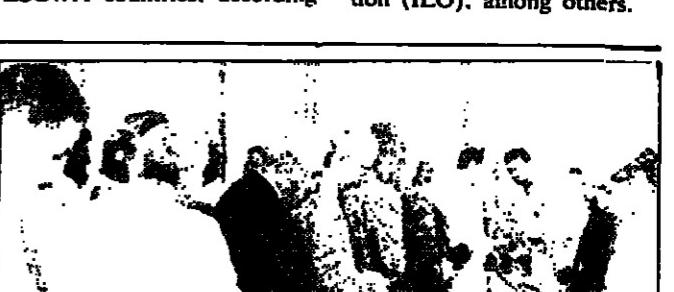
He said the gap between urban and rural regions has led to social instability and has retarded rural development in many of the region's countries.

Nonetheless, added the ESCWA official, recently there appeared very encouraging and positive moves in some ESCWA countries, namely counter-migration from urban to rural areas. This has come about largely because of the soaring cost of living in the cities, added Dr. Bakjaji.

Noting that ESCWA has

#### Albert Abela Jordan branch holds reception

Under the patronage of Mr. Bahjat Al Talhouni, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Al Isra University — which has more than 1,500 students and staff, — the Albert Abela Jordan Branch held a reception at the university's cafeteria which was also attended by the university officials as shown in the picture.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation  
Established 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:  
MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:  
MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:  
GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:  
Jordan Press Foundation,  
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

## Remedy to apathy

IT IS very difficult to ascertain the notion held by many observers that Jordanians are in general apathetic towards the forthcoming elections. Yet it is not hard to agree with those observers on the factors that might lead to a low turnout on polling day, Nov. 8.

The euphoria created by the King's decision, back in 1989, to restore parliamentary elections has indeed withered away over the last four years. The initial expectations that a free and fair Parliament would solve problems of the country were unrealistic to begin with and they proved unrealistic anyway. People, especially those who rose against price hikes in 1989 in the south, had hoped that democracy would be a panacea for unemployment and poverty. Political leaders and activists thought a new Parliament would usher in wide ranging political reforms and sharing of power. Many hoped that democracy would spread to the grassroots and would become a way of life for Jordanians. These wanted the new democratic representatives at the Lower House of Parliament to address social and political imbalances, end corruption, improve living standards and support human rights. Apart from the latter, the new parliamentarians failed — not that they even tried — to achieve any substantial progress on the other fronts. In fact, even some of Parliament's achievements — the political parties and the press and publication laws — have fallen far short of hopes and expectations. In fact, the two laws have given the executive authority more power to supervise and check both the political parties and the press. The gravest shortcoming of the authorities and subsequently parliamentarians was the notion held by many of them that people were neither ready for democracy nor for a free exchange of ideas. That is of course not to mention petty battles for power that were and are still being fought at the expense of the future of people and country.

People have grown aware that sending their representatives to Parliament once every four years does not necessarily mean full democracy or solutions to their problems. What people need, demand and fully deserve is reforms of the whole political system and legislation related thereto; a new system that will guarantee them their full right to choose their representatives at every level and be able to hold them accountable all the time. If they continue to be denied that right they will continue to be apathetic not only to elections but even to government decisions and to the ambitions of their leaders.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

**SAWT AL SHIAAB** daily Sunday attacked a court ruling in Israel which, the paper said, paved the ground for halting the ongoing reconstruction of the holy shrines in Jerusalem. The court ruling, which has opened the way for the Temple Mount faithful to tamper with the ongoing reconstruction of the Dome of the Rock under the pretext that all Jerusalem is subject to Israeli laws, is bound to adversely affect the peace process, said the daily. Indeed, such a move was considered by some as a devastating blow levelled at the peace negotiations, it added. The paper said that such a serious development should motivate the world community to make fast moves to halt the Israeli practices and should prompt the Arab and Muslim nations to overturn the illegal Israeli measures. The paper said that Arab Jerusalem, with all its shrines and holy places, constitutes an integral part of the Arab and Islamic heritage and the Israeli move to tamper with the ongoing restoration work is considered as a provocation and an insult to the feelings of Muslims around the world. It said that the Israeli court ruling reflects the true nature of the Zionists and refutes their claims that they want peace with the Arab Nation.

**THE GREAT** number of candidates running in the coming parliamentary elections reflects the importance the Jordanians attach to the coming event and the coming Parliament, said a columnist in **Al Dostour**. Parliament is indeed the place where the decisions about domestic and external affairs are taken and the electorate has a duty to carefully choose their representatives who will be taking decisions affecting their lives and their destiny, said Saleh Al Qallab. The writer said that those citizens who fail to take part in the elections will not have the right later on to criticise Parliament and its decisions. He noted that failing to vote in the coming elections is a crime committed against the nation and its future. But, he added, Parliament should not be considered as a meeting place for heads of tribes and the candidates should realise that their task is to serve the public and issue legislations that cater to the people's needs and achieve their aspirations. The electorate should realise that many of the former deputies are no more useful to them, in light of the new givens and the new political, social and economic developments, and that many of the former deputies have already proved to be unable to interact with the contemporary and ongoing events, said the writer.

## Weekly Political Pulse

By Waleed Sadi

### Things to be done in the name of democracy

DEMOCRACY is fast joining other much abused and tossed around words like love and religion. Much blood was spilt in the old and new days in the name of love and religion. As if the world has not already enough excuses to kill and destroy, now the cause of democracy is joining the bandwagon of ancient-recent phenomena that excuse the shedding of blood. Of course, both World War I and World War II were ostensibly ignited in the name of democracy and freedom. But till that era, there were very few democracies in the world anyway and therefore the subject was not accorded a top priority. Those were the days of colonisation and subjugation that many states, including the most staunch believers in democracy, took them in stride. The late fifties and sixties witnessed the birth of new countries on the ashes of the formal demise of the colonial and imperial days. For the most part, independence and self-determination were not given an in-depth meaning since many of the newly independent countries continued to be controlled from without, especially by their former colonisers, as if nothing really had changed or happened. The grip of the powerful over the smaller and developing countries, however, started to give way to greater freedom of the weaker nations of the world, but the battle for full independence and self-determination has yet to be attained. Instead of the traditional strings that were pulled by the strong and mighty, more sophisticated tools were introduced to curb the freedoms of the new countries as if they were some kind of adolescent states in constant need of parental control and guidance.

Now the ways to keep a lid on countries are economical, financial and sophisticated espionage. In some really novice states, men are still being bought and sold by foreign powers. It all depends on the highest bidder.

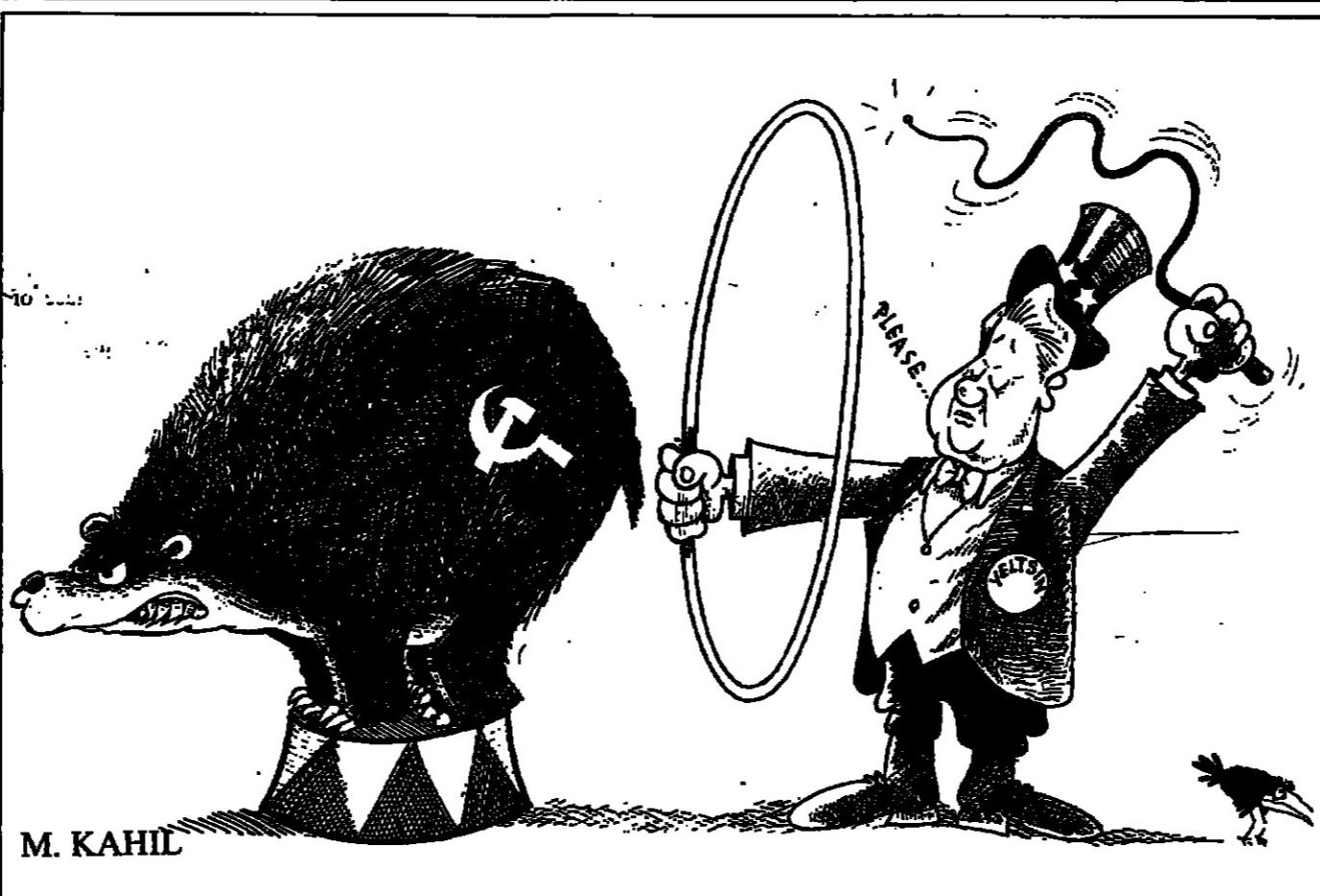
The subject of democracy took an ironical twist in Moscow, a few weeks ago, when the executive branch had an open warfare with the legislative. The sight of big guns pounding the Russian White House housing the People's Congress replaced, in the case of former Soviet Union, the traditional political slugging out that the developed world is used to. No matter who is right or wrong in the Russian case, the fact that the champions of pluralistic democracy applauded the physical annihilation of the legislature by President Boris Yeltsin, shows that there is something terribly wrong with the pursuit of democracy in contemporary times. At the end of the bloody ordeal in Moscow, the White House became black and white and this may indeed portray the political picture that emerged from the battle for power.

What is most depressing about the Russian experiment in democracy is the total isolation of the judiciary in the power game. President Yeltsin may have been totally right in wanting to dissolve the parliament, but when the point in time arrived where he could not see eye to eye with the People's Congress

on how to end the standoff, the interest of Russia and democracy would have necessitated the intervention by the judiciary to settle the dispute. Many cynics now accuse Mr. Yeltsin of manipulating the events that led to the assault on the former White House. One has to doubt such an allegation since no modern leader in the developed world can be so cold-blooded as to infiltrate the ranks of his opposition to push them to the brink of a bloody showdown that they cannot possibly win.

Now the Russian leadership has got to pick up the pieces and conduct national elections. The first order of things is to allow pluralistic democracy to flourish no matter how objectionable some political parties may appear at the moment. Censorship of the mass media and outwearing political parties are not exactly the blueprint for pluralistic democracy. Such arbitrary and shortsighted measures can only push some political factions underground where they will seek undemocratic ways to be heard and felt. Russia has had enough political earthquakes already and it is high time that some other kind of political medicine is prescribed to the people. Russia has never enjoyed full democracy and the road to multi-party democracy is not going to be smooth sailing for the leadership there, whether now or in the future. For all intents and purposes, Russia is no different from many underdeveloped countries of the world, it needs to feel its way slowly but surely into the full-fledged democracy as the western world knows it. But determined steps need to be introduced right away, beginning with the construction of the fundamentals of a working democracy. The first lesson that needs to be learned is never to shoot out difficulties with the legislature or the judiciary. Dissolving parliament is obviously the last resort, as long as this privilege is not abused, and remedied by the earliest general elections possible. The judiciary deserves the full respect of the other two branches of government, at all times, since it is the solid foundation that even a fledgling democracy needs to nurture and develop on. This much was not done in Russia and this fact alone makes the assault on parliament that much more condemnable.

The latest episode in the struggle for power in Moscow clearly made a mockery of democracy and all those that justified the confrontation on its behalf. When the two opposing sides claim the right to take arms in its name, then something is terribly lacking in the cause of democracy in Russia. The least that the industrial countries should have done was not to applaud the resort to arms to settle the standoff and the bypassing of the judiciary for that purpose. By not doing so, they have effectively weakened the cause of democracy and those who still believe in its viability within the context of the new international order.



### Yeltsin no more Mr. Nice Guy

By John Morrison  
Reuter

MOSCOW — What President Boris Yeltsin called "the nightmare" may be over, but Russian politics are never going to be the same again. The age of innocence has gone for good.

Mr. Yeltsin's use of the army to crush a violent putsch attempt by communists and nationalists marks the end of a confused two-year period of transition since the August 1991 failed coup.

Then, there was street jubilation at what appeared to be the end of 70 years of totalitarianism. But many of the changes went no deeper than a lick of fresh paint and a new nameplate.

All this year he pushed hard for a new constitution and fresh elections against bitter resistance from his opponents, who openly advocated the restoration of the Soviet Union and the Leninist idea of "all power to the Soviets."

Now the climax of the crisis has left Mr. Yeltsin extraordinary freedom to crush the last remnants of the old communist system and impose his own political blueprint on Russia.

Mr. Yeltsin says Russia needs a new democratic constitution "like air." But there is a strong chance that the new design will owe more to Russian tradition than the western liberal values he was advocating only a few months ago.

Mr. Yeltsin still believes in the ballot-box — not surprisingly

as it has been the source of the old guard.

Fearful of instability, he put democratisation and the dismantling of what was left of the communist state on the back burner, opting to postpone elections and push ahead instead with economic reform.

Since 1991, Russia's economy and society have been plunged headlong into change, but its political system has remained stuck in the Soviet era.

Radical democrats grumbled, but it was not until his economic reform began to be seriously hampered by parliament at the end of 1992 that Mr. Yeltsin began to speak again about the need for real political reform.

Even before this week's violence, poll of Muscovites in the weekly "Argumenty i Fakty" showed a crushing 64 per cent favoured a single centre of power in Russia against only 24 per cent who wanted a western-style separation of powers.

Even before the Bolshevik revolution, power in Russia was always centralised under the autocrat, with a weak legislature and legal system. After 1917 the communists centralised it further in a party dictatorship without checks and balances.

Mr. Yeltsin still wants a new parliament elected in December, but this week's crisis is likely to reinforce his insistence that real power should be centred on a strong presidency.

One of his first decisions this week was that parliament would never return to the gutted White House, which will revert to being a headquarters of the Russian government. This means that the new

parliament will have no premises of its own and will meet instead in the Kremlin — Mr. Yeltsin's own backyard.

Mr. Yeltsin may also be reconsidering his plan to give extensive powers to the Upper Chamber of Parliament or Federation Council, composed of regional bigwigs. He sidestepped any mention of the body in his television address.

With no parliament to play off against the president, regional leaders may now think twice about flouting Moscow's authority.

Mr. Yeltsin forced the resignation on Wednesday of Valery Zorkin as chairman of the Constitutional Court.

Although Mr. Zorkin was widely accused of discrediting his office by engaging in politics, the heavy-handed way he was removed marked another setback for the attempt to turn Russia into what Mikhail Gorbachev called a "law-governed state."

Other echoes of the Russian past are being heard. These include Mr. Yeltsin's acting Press Minister Vladimir Shumeiko lifting prior censorship on newspapers, but suggesting they practise self-censorship instead.

Mr. Yeltsin is certainly not planning any full-scale return to authoritarian rule but he is making the same bitter discovery as other liberal reformers in this vast country — that western blueprints and models don't always work in Russia.

## Energy for tomorrow

By Dr. Hisham Khatib

The World Energy Council (WEC), founded in 1924, is a unique non-commercial, multi-energy international non-governmental organisation (NGO) which exists to promote the sustainable supply and use of all forms of energy for the greatest benefit of all. It has member committed in some 100 countries (including Jordan) and many global, international and regional organisations and agencies are associated with the WEC in its work.

In order to study the future of energy and its relationship with the world's sustainable development, the World Energy Council initiated a commission "Energy for Tomorrow" — the realities, the real options and the agenda for achievement." This commission was launched at the 1989 14th congress in Montreal in order to represent the global energy sector, its probable development over the next 30 years and above all to demonstrate what the sector can and cannot achieve in the interdependent context of the sustainable development of the economy, energy, and environment.

After extensive work, which stretched over three years and practically involved almost every country in the world and the world's most distinguished energy experts, the commission released its report. The report was released in a meeting of the WEC Executive Assembly which was held in Bali, Indonesia, on Sept. 23, 1993. The emphasis of the report is on the realities of the energy world over the next 30 years. The following was mainly extracted from the report's summary and main conclusions.

The commission report's primary emphasis was on the fact that the world population is expected to double in the coming decades and urban populations to treble. Therefore, we cannot carry on using energy as we currently do, without imperilling the world's future. We must start the process of change now, because the necessary adjustment can only be made slowly. The need for change is the first overall message of the report from the WEC commission.

Demand for services which energy provides — heating, cooling, cooking, lighting, mobility and motive power — will rise massively. The overwhelming part of that rise will occur in the developing countries, where many basic needs remain to be satisfied. To meet this growth in energy demand, all available forms of energy will be required and fossil fuels will continue to dominate for the next few decades.

Former emphasis must be placed on cleaner technologies for the processing and combustion of coal and oil. Accelerated development of other economic forms of energy is required: the new renewable and non-fossil fuels, together with careful review of long-term nuclear power requirements. Consistent environmental and safety criteria must be applied. Massive investment will be called for, requiring institutional change, the expansion of local financial markets, the encouragement of international joint ventures and the selective transfer of finance and technology to the developing countries. Improvement in the efficiency of energy provision and use is a top priority. Inefficiency and waste abound — whether in developed or developing countries, or in the economies of transition.

The report examines alternative cases to explore global and regional energy demand, possibilities in some detail to 2020, and in outline to 2100. The risks of climatic change are examined, but for most developing countries local environmental problems are higher priority.

The report also summarises the findings of nine regional reports prepared by working groups around the world, specially created to provide informed and realistic local viewpoints. The report sets out the key items for an effective agenda for action and makes clear its conclusions and recommendations. The key concerns are extending access to energy for the have-nots; improving efficiency and reducing the environmental impacts; expanding energy supplies, given rising uncertainty on oil and natural gas availability beyond 2020, and diversifying into non-fossil fuels, promoting technological innovation and diffusion; en-



Dr. Hisham Khatib  
encouraging financial support through international joint ventures and local capital markets, introducing institutional changes appropriate to local circumstances and global and environmental emissions from energy provision and use.

The report makes it clear how far our current world is from addressing effectively the major energy issues of our times (the lack of access to energy, inefficiency and waste, inadequate pricing systems and widespread subsidies, the need to improve financial and technological availability and institutional frameworks).

If a variety of economic, social and environmental goals are to be met satisfactorily, then energy consumers and policy-makers must recognise the need for change now, and start to exercise the appropriate options immediately. They should also recognise that far-reaching changes in the capital stock, in new technology and its adoption and in behavioural patterns will take many, many decades. Paradoxically, long lead-times make the need to start instituting change now all the more urgent. The next 30 years are a critical transition period, beyond which even greater issues are likely to emerge. The report supports "minimum regret" policies to help the realisation of sustainable development.

The overall message of the commission's report is the need for change. Change of attitudes, change of systems, change of dimension and — not least — change to development planning are required. The growth will primarily be in the developing countries. Energy is a provider of basic needs and services. It is an essential ingredient of social development and economic growth. The challenge is to provide the energy services required by the world's expanding population while avoiding environmental impacts which could eventually become overwhelming.

Meeting this challenge requires massive changes to the global energy sector as we know it today. But change can only come about slowly. It involves phasing out many existing investments, the introduction and diffusion of new technologies, generations of successively improved new investment, changes in energy policy and consumers' behavioural patterns. Energy systems cannot be changed rapidly, but the next 30 years constitute a critically important transition phase if long-term goals are to be realised.

Hence, we need to initiate change now if we are to achieve successful, sustainable development. This change has to be guided by the following facts.

The developing countries require above all else economic growth, fuelled by adequate finances and adequate energy.

In Central/Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the priorities are to modernise existing energy systems, effect the transition to desirable market conditions and improve greatly both efficiency and pollution control.

In the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries the emphasis is on greater efficiency and the development of technology. In conclusion, the commission has identified a number of key issues and offered at least partial solutions for them. Like many publications, it may have its weak points — it has possibly under-estimated developing countries' requirements; the assumption that oil and gas reserves will come under pressure early next century inducing price rises, may or may not materialise and the lack of more specific messages as an agenda for achievement, may be seen by some as deficiencies. However, it has clearly identified the main priorities and required action for global energy development and it has demonstrated the likely pathway for such integrated energy development over the next 30 years.

The writer, who is a former minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, is currently chairman of the International Committee for Developing Countries in the World Energy Council. He contributed this article to the Jordan Times.

## Iraqi artist exhibits oils

### Horses — symbol of freedom, pride

By Najwa Kefaya  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Orfali art gallery, in Umm Utheina, is hosting its second personal exhibition since it was inaugurated in earlier September.

This exhibition, whose theme is "Horses", is that of a young Iraqi artist, Ali Al Mi'mar, who studied art in Baghdad under the guidance of the famous Iraqi artist Faig Hassan. He is the holder of the Faig Hassan gold medal for art.

The exhibition has been timed to coincide with the horse festival season, sponsored by Her Royal Highness Princess Alia Al Hussein, who inaugurated it. As a matter of fact, the exhibition was held for two days at the Royal Stables before moving to its present destination at the Orfali Gallery.

Around 28 oil paintings, all of which having a horse one way or the other, are on display.

The main feature of this exhibition is the movement, manifest in all paintings without distinction, stirring the viewer and creating a dynamic

atmosphere in the exhibition hall. This feeling is intensified by some vigorous paintings of horses soaring high up in the air, or rebellious, challenging and defying horses, as in "Towering". Horses are painted with their tails and manes flying in soft motion, demonstrating their right to natural freedom, wanting to jump out of the painting right into the hall with much strength and fervour, scattering thick clouds of dust and sand around them and all over the canvas.

It is obvious that the artist is very skilled in capturing of horse body movement through his concise construction of the contour of the horse muscles in its different, strong, beautiful and very real manoeuvres. With skill and knowledge in portraying even the smallest detail in the horse's head and figure, his works are more like photographic pictures than paintings.

Mr. Mi'mar gives little attention to the background of the painting. It is generally soft or blurry, in a creamy, greyish or blackish colour, with depth in shades and harmony in colours, merely intended to create

a striking contrast with the natural colours of the main figures of the paintings, and reflecting the prevailing atmosphere (of anger or serenity) of the painting, without causing any distraction from the main theme. All the attention of the viewer concentrates with full power on the focal point of the painting: the exquisite, elegant figure of the horse.

In some of the paintings, the horse is a lonely figure, either strolling peacefully, as in Sakir, or posing for a face portrait, as in Sofian and Al Matribi. An eagle appears alongside the horses, reinforcing the concept of strength, power.

Other paintings contain an image of a beautiful woman alongside the horse. She appears either in conservative fluffy black gown, standing by the horse, in a provocative red dress, fast asleep on the ground below it, or in the shape of an extremely expressive gipsy, daring the viewer and taking attention away from the horse. In all cases, one cannot but notice the silent debate between the two captivating figures and the feelings shared between them, whether

The exhibition goes on until Oct. 22, 1993.



Two works by Ali Al Mi'mar on display at the Orfali gallery



### New NATO commander a tenacious former football star

By Charles Aldinger  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — U.S. army General George Alfred Joulwan, NATO's new military commander, is a tenacious leader and former college football star known as "coach" to his troops.

He is currently based in Panama as commander of U.S. forces in Latin America but is no stranger to Europe having served a total of 14 years in Germany in posts ranging from platoon leader to senior army commands.

"If he carries the toughness and patience to Belgium that he has given to the war on drugs he will be a heck of a commander," said one Defense Department official after Monday's announcement that Gen. Joulwan would become supreme allied commander of military forces in Europe (Saceur).

Gen. Joulwan, 53, had to be pressured to accept President Bill Clinton's order to replace

General John Shalikashvili, who is leaving the NATO job in Mons, Belgium, to become chairman of the U.S. military Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon.

Senior defence officials said Gen. Joulwan, a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, did not want to leave Panama where he commanded U.S. forces in Latin America and with it the military drug interdiction effort.

"He was reluctant to leave Panama. He considers the war on illegal drugs to be one of the most important battles we are involved in," said an officer close to Gen. Joulwan.

Gen. Joulwan has told Congress and others repeatedly that the 10,000 Americans who die every year from drugs are "casualties in a war."

At West Point, Gen. Joulwan played for the academy's last unbeaten football team in 1958.

He is well liked by his troops and is affectionately known as "coach", according to members of his staff.

Gen. Joulwan currently heads the U.S. Southern Command based in Panama City, where he is in charge of all American forces in Central and South America. He is an avid weekend golfer.

Gen. Joulwan's ability to get different nations to work together militarily despite political and other differences will serve him well in NATO as it did in South America, where the military forces of many neighbouring Latin American nations work closely together to halt drug smuggling on their borders.

Alliance officials had speculated in recent years that a European might one day hold the Saceur post as Washington reduces its military presence in Europe.

"I know that the secretary (Defense Secretary Les Aspin) feels that there very well may be an appropriate point for one of the allies to take over this position," Pentagon spokeswoman Kathleen Delaski told reporters recently.

But "I think the feeling among allies as well as the U.S. is that now may not be just that right time," she added.

Gen. Joulwan, a decorated veteran of the Vietnam war, is married and has three daughters.

in Mons in 1974-75 and has also commanded the Third Armoured Division and the U.S. Fifth Corps in Germany.

He will become the latest in a series of U.S. commanders of NATO forces since the post was set up in 1950, a year after the alliance was founded to counter Soviet power.

Alliance officials had speculated in recent years that a European might one day hold the Saceur post as Washington reduces its military presence in Europe.

"I know that the secretary (Defense Secretary Les Aspin) feels that there very well may be an appropriate point for one of the allies to take over this position," Pentagon spokeswoman Kathleen Delaski told reporters recently.

But "I think the feeling among allies as well as the U.S. is that now may not be just that right time," she added.

Gen. Joulwan, a decorated veteran of the Vietnam war, is married and has three daughters.

### Aircraft giants race for growing Saudi market

By Nadim Kawash  
Agence France Presse

ABU DHABI — Major aircraft producers are racing to grab a share of the growing Saudi market as the world's top oil producer presses ahead with plans to bolster its air force and civilian fleet.

U.S. giants as Boeing and McDonnell Douglas and European Airbus industries are pinning hopes on securing major deals when they participate at an international air show in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) next month.

High-ranking Saudi military and civilian officials will attend the November 7-11 show in Dubai and organisers said tough competition had started.

International aerospace companies, already eagerly anticipating the award of the fiercely-fought Saudi fleet modernisation contracts, are harnessing their resources for a

sale blitz on the kingdom's civil and military authorities at the Dubai show," said Virginia Kern, managing director of the London-based Fairs and Exhibitions, which is organising the show.

"A hefty proportion of the 450 exhibiting companies are keenly watching developments in Saudi Arabia because they see a string of orders emanating from the country," she said in a statement to AFP.

Riyadh is believed to have ordered 48 U.S.-built Apache combat helicopters, the biggest deal of its kind in the Middle East. The UAE, which is also beefing up its defences, has bought 20 Apaches for \$600 million.

Saudi Arabia plans to spend nearly \$6 billion to boost the fleet of its official carrier, Saudia, and has also embarked on a massive armament project since the end of the Gulf war.

U.S. Transport Secretary Federico Pena visited Riyadh over the weekend to push the deal through in face of competition from Airbus.

Despite a sharp fall in oil revenues and overseas assets, Saudi Arabia is planning to

spend more than \$10 billion until the year 2000 on arms imports, mainly jetfighters and helicopters.

Before the 1990 Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, it had nearly 150 warplanes, most of them U.S.-made.

Riyadh is believed to have ordered 48 U.S.-built Apache combat helicopters, the biggest deal of its kind in the Middle East. The UAE, which is also beefing up its defences, has bought 20 Apaches for \$600 million.

According to Tony Vandyk, international editor of Air Transport World, the Saudi contract would likely represent, collectively, the biggest piece of business placed with the world commercial air transport manufacturing industry by a single airline this year.

"Pending for several months, the announcement could well be made during the Dubai show," he said in a statement to the organisers.

Organisers said some air-

**WHEN YOU START IN FRONT,  
YOU'RE A LEADER.  
WHEN YOU STAY THERE, YOU'RE A WINNER.**



The BMW 5 Series has, yet again, been voted as Best Car in the World, in the luxury midsize class. Every year, the readers of auto motor und sport, one of Europe's leading car magazines, continue to place it in the lead. This year, for the fifth

consecutive time, the BMW 5 Series reigns supreme.

The BMW 5 Series' reputation is one that is justly earned. This is an automobile of precision, and intelligent application of innovations. Excellent performance and

quality combined with impeccable styling make it the supreme business class automobile.

The BMW 5 Series. Because there's nothing more satisfying than a winning investment.

Featured above: The BMW 540i.



THE ULTIMATE DRIVING MACHINE

Ahmad Abunameh & Sons Co. Abunameh Building, Third Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel: 650553, Fax: 647134.

## EC ministers move haltingly towards single currency

GENVAL, Belgium (R) — European Community (EC) finance ministers agreed Saturday on legislation for the next step towards a single EC currency, but shot down any idea of a rush to narrow fluctuation bands in its exchange rate mechanism.

The ministers reached a political accord on secondary legislation which must be in place by the end of the year if the second and penultimate stage of economic and monetary union and the European Monetary Institute is to start on Jan. 1.

Belgian Finance Minister Philippe Maystadt, who chaired the meeting, said they accepted that their economies must be brought back into line before any moves to reinstate the narrow 2.25 per cent fluctuation bands to 15 per cent.

tuation bands of the EC's currency grid — the supposed single currency vehicle.

"I am still convinced that we must try to reinforce the exchange rate mechanism," Mr. Maystadt told a news conference. "But we also think there are some preconditions to be met before we talk of a return to narrow margins, and one of those is greater convergence."

Mr. Maystadt agreed with European Commission President Jacques Delors that three keys to this were lower interest rates, a higher U.S. dollar and renewed investment.

There has been heated debate over the future of the exchange rate mechanism since EC finance ministers agreed in August under intense market pressure to widen its fluctuation bands to 15 per cent.

Mr. Maystadt, fearing that wide bands would increase the temptation for countries to devalue their currencies to win a competitive edge over their neighbours, has pressed for an early return to narrow limits.

He welcomed the ministers' approval of secondary European Monetary System legislation which would ban central banks from financing government debt, bar governments from privileged access to financial markets and spell out what pays what for the European Monetary Institute.

The ministers took no decision on the tricky questions of the site and first president of the institute, the embryonic EC central bank. The issue is due to be settled at a special EC summit pencilled in for Oct. 29.

Diplomats said Britain, France and Germany rejected the idea and said any guidelines, which should be agreed by the end of the year, must be more general.

Mr. Delors said he presented the ministers with a broad outline of the deep problems facing the Community in view of its declining competitive position against Japan and the United States, its faltering economies and its mounting unemployment.

The ministers took no decision on the tricky questions of the site and first president of the institute, the embryonic EC central bank. The issue is due to be settled at a special EC summit pencilled in for Oct. 29.

## ASEAN moves to integrate economies

SINGAPORE (AFP) — Twenty-six years after fear of communism drove them to group, the six Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) have made their most ambitious move at economic integration aimed at creating a regional free market, their officials said Sunday.

At annual talks here last week ASEAN economic ministers approved tariff cuts on more than 32,000 product lines with almost immediate effect to kick-start a common effective preferential tariff (CEPT) programme whose launch was delayed by January next year.

The CEPT will lead to an ASEAN free trade area (AFTA) in 15 years when tariffs on most goods traded between Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand will attract duties of no more than five per cent as long as they have a 40 per cent local content.

Asked what message ASEAN was putting out by announcing the tariff cuts, Singapore's second minister

for trade and industry Lim Boon Heng said: "There is no doubt now that we are moving ahead with AFTA."

The ASEAN ministers say the CEPT scheme will enlarge and integrate their markets, allow ASEAN and foreign businessmen to capitalise on comparative advantages, reap economies of scale and ensure their economies remain competitive.

ASEAN's private sector which had effectively blocked enforcement of a slightly shorter list of tariff cuts planned for January this year, has endorsed the new agreement with few reservations, ensuring it takes off by January next year.

But officials of the ASEAN Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASEAN-CCI) have called for help for industries that might be hurt by the more open markets and urged some reconsideration of local content rules.

Regional diplomats say they are looking to AFTA to lift economic cooperation to a meaningful plane and help

maintain the economic momentum that has seen ASEAN economies grow by more than seven per cent annually since the mid-1980s.

Earlier schemes at boosting integration and cooperation through a preferential trading arrangement and a programme of industrial joint ventures yield few results if any.

Singapore Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong acknowledged that some ASEAN members would have to grapple with "genuine concerns and difficulties" in implementing the tariff.

"More open markets mean problems of adjustment and restructuring especially in the small business and agricultural sectors," Mr. Goh said adding that these sectors were accustomed to a more regulated environment.

Businessmen say that some of the AFTA's birth pangs might be eased somewhat by ASEAN's move into developing growth triangles to share resources across their common borders in three or more com-

tries and upgrade industry.

"When all the growth triangles take off, some of the affected industries can be relocated to other ASEAN countries," George Abraham, director of the ASEAN-CCI study group, told the Business Times newspaper.

ASEAN has also accepted a Japanese offer to help upgrade the region's industry with more infusions of technology while labour intensive plants shift to China and Indochina.

The plan, outlined by Tokyo's minister for international trade and industry Hiroshi Kumagai in talks with the ASEAN minister here is part of Asia-wide industrial restructuring that should make ASEAN industry more competitive, Japanese officials said.

"For example, although Japan's industrial production far outstrips that of ASEAN, ASEAN's energy consumption amounts to a third of that of Japan. Clearly there is room for improvement," a Japanese official said.

## THERE ARE MANY ROADS TO SUCCESS... HERE ARE 58 OF THEM

And the "road map" you need is the FREE ICS Career Kit—the same Career Kit we've sent to millions of men and women all over the world. It works—and it can work for you.

ICS doesn't promise you success; no legitimate educational institution does. But we DO promise that, if you mail this ad to us, we'll send you the Career Kit in the career area of your choice, without obligation, and get you started down the career road of your choice...the road that leads to success and a better life.

Please select one number only. Although you may wish to enroll in additional ICS courses later on, experience has shown that there is a far better chance for success when the student concentrates on one career area.

**SEND FOR FREE FACTS—NO OBLIGATION.**

Z18K

International Correspondence Schools, Dept. FZTA3  
Al-Khalej Building, Olaya, P.O. Box 52796  
Riyadh 11573, Saudi Arabia Telephone: 464-9733

**The World's Recognized Leader**  
**In Home Study Training for More Than 100 Years.**

**ASSOCIATE IN SPECIALIZED BUSINESS DEGREE PROGRAMS**  
60 Business Management  
61 Accounting  
62 Business Management with option in Marketing  
63 Business Management with option in Finance  
64 Applied Computer Science  
65 Hospitality Management

**ASSOCIATE IN SPECIALIZED TECHNOLOGY DEGREE PROGRAMS**

67 Electronics Technology  
68 Civil Engineering Tech.  
69 Mechanical Engineering Tech.  
70 Electrical Engineering Tech.  
71 Industrial Engineering Tech.  
**Get FREE Information—MAIL ENTIRE AD TODAY**

Write the number of the one career that interests you.

PLEASE PRINT

MR / MRS / MISS

ADDRESS

CITY/COUNTRY

### CAREER DIPLOMA PROGRAMS

- 01 Computer Programming in BASIC
- 02 U.S. High School Diploma
- 03 Hotel/Restaurant Management
- 04 Professional Secretary
- 05 Travel Agent
- 06 Air Conditioning & Refrigeration
- 07 Catering/Gourmet Cooking
- 08 Medical/Dental Office Assistant
- 09 Fashion Merchandising
- 10 Motorcycle Repair
- 11 Surveying & Mapping
- 12 Wildlife/Forestry Conservation
- 13 Animal Care Specialist
- 14 Architecture
- 15 Building Trades
- 16 General Business
- 17 Practical English
- 18 Small Engine Repair
- 19 Starting Your Own Business
- 20 Legal Assistant
- 21 Computer Programming in COBOL
- 22 Computer-Assisted Bookkeeping
- 23 Dressmaking & Design
- 24 TV/Video Repair
- 25 Auto Mechanics
- 26 Teacher Aide
- 27 Personal Computer Repair
- 28 Floral Design

AGE

PHONE

### THE BETTER HALF

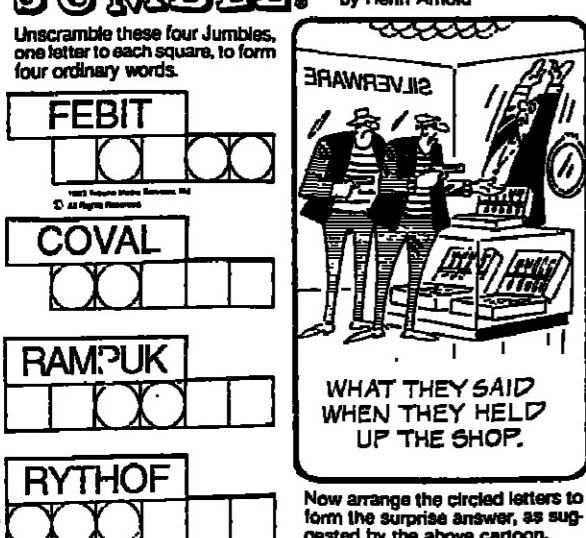
By Harris



"It's only till death do us part...so when we get to heaven, pretend you don't know me!"

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: WOMEN ENEMY BEHELD HANGER  
What a doctor puts on before he starts working —AN M.D.

### Peanuts



### Andy Capp



### Mutt'n'Jeff



### HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR MONDAY OCTOBER 11, 1993

By Thomas S. Pierson, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A morning with four negative aspects when you will need to be on your toes and struggle to raise your level of consciousness; if you are going to be able to make any sort of headway with your special talent.

**ARIES:** (March 21 to April 19) You find you can make some remarkable progress towards obtaining the various personal goals that mean the most to you but tonight avoid newcomers.

**SCORPIO:** (October 23 to November 21) Use early hours to make your home more charming and available to those you like while later you would be wise to cut down on expenses for fun.

**SAGITTARIUS:** (November 22 to December 21) In any message or correspondence, make sure you put your best foot forward and be very explicit after which don't try to push your goals too fast.

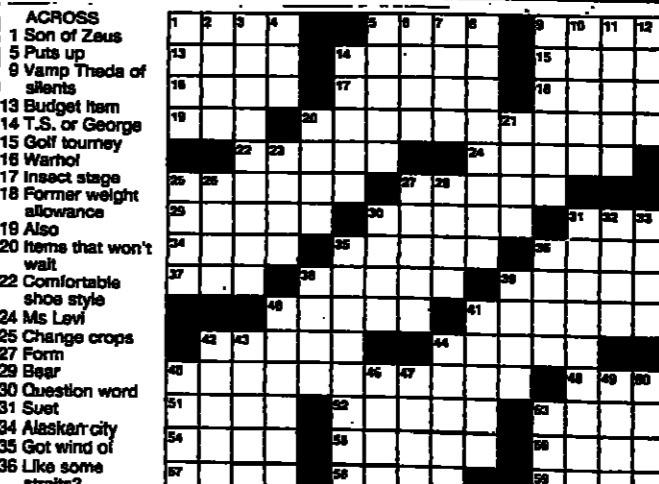
**CAPRICORN:** (December 22 to January 20) You see ways to use current conditions to add to your present holdings or assets so do so early in the day, then don't do anything important tonight.

**AQUARIUS:** (January 21 to February 19) Think about the various personal things you want and how you can gain them quickly by your own inventiveness, tonight don't extend favours to greedy persons.

**PISCES:** (February 20 to March 20) Withdraw into yourself for here today find answers that make the future possible of greater progress, success, tonight do put a new plan into action.

### THE Daily Crossword

by C.F. Murray





## Gorbachev may run for president, criticises legislative elections

LONDON (Agencies) — Former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said Sunday he doubted forthcoming legislative elections in Russia would be "free and fair" and added he was considering joining the race for president.

Mr. Gorbachev, speaking from Moscow during a live satellite interview with BBC Television, labelled last week's failed uprising by hardliners in the Russian parliament as a power struggle between the country's "bolshevik factions" — parliament and the government — and decried the Kremlin's clampdown on opposition newspapers.

"We are all very apprehensive of the danger of restrictions on democracy which are declared to be merely temporary," he said.

"It is just like the Bolsheviks (the Communists who seized power in the 1917 October Russian Revolution) who banned temporarily the bourgeois newspapers and these newspapers never returned. I am afraid this could be repeated."

He said legislative elections planned by President Boris Yeltsin for December should be postponed until March or April as there was little chance that they could proceed in a free and fair environment at the scheduled Dec. 12 date.

"We have a date but we don't know who to elect. Where to elect. Under what provisions. Under what procedure," he said. "We don't have

the prerequisite for free elections.

"You have the power on one side, you have finances on the other side. Everything is on one side," he added. "These are not fair elections."

He said his decision on whether to join the presidential race, currently scheduled after the legislative elections, would depend on the political atmosphere and the outcome of the December poll.

"I am now thinking of my role in the future and I will decide on this shortly," he said. "I will think it over."

Meanwhile, President Boris Yeltsin cracked down on resistance in Russia's provinces at the weekend and extended a state of emergency in the capital by eight days.

Moscow City Commandant General Alexander Kulikov said in a statement Saturday any attempt to organise demonstrations against emergency rule would be stifled with all means available.

Troops with Kalashnikov rifles Sunday mounted checkpoints on major roads leading into the capital, stopping cars and checking the identity of drivers and passengers. Army trucks and armoured cars moved into bases near the centre.

On the outskirts of town, the major Sunday market of Izmailovo was shut down by order of the commandant. "It's all because of the re-

volution," said one trader looking around at empty space where normally thousands throng. "But we'll be back."

A sixth night of curfew passed without violence. Muscovites strolled in autumn sunshine around the blackened White House parliament where militants launched a bloody mutiny a week ago. Some posed for photographs before armoured cars.

The vision of order in the capital, however, belied the tension in the Kremlin and provinces as Mr. Yeltsin moved to quell last bastions of resistance to his emergency rule.

The president, who crushed the uprising by storming the insurgents' stronghold when they refused to surrender, issued an order Saturday subordinating Russia's conservative Soviets or councils to local administrators loyal to him.

He stopped short of abolishing the councils as did the federal parliament last month, a move that could have caused dissent in his own camp.

But the order will test the strength of regional council leaders who, at least for the moment, appear the only seat of opposition to the president. The councils were expected to meet to consider Mr. Yeltsin's decree.

The decree ordered a special commission to work out plans by Oct. 15 for elections to new

local councils in Russia's 66 regions and advised the 22 semi-autonomous republics to follow suit.

The elections would probably coincide with polls for a new state Duma or parliament to replace the legislature Mr. Yeltsin abolished in September, triggering the crisis.

Mr. Yeltsin urgently needs to reestablish order in the country to allow campaigning for the elections, but is clearly wary of easing his grip hastily.

The state of emergency, declared last Sunday when hardliners led by former Vice-President Alexander Rutskoi launched a bid for state power that scattered the city's security forces in disarray, was extended Saturday for a further eight days.

But authorities said the curfew would be imposed an hour later, at midnight. It lasts, as before, until 5 a.m.

Russian police offered an unspecified reward for the capture of Ilya Konstantinov, leader of the militant National Salvation Front, and one of the few leading figures in last week's rebellion still at large.

A police notice in the newspaper Moskovsky Komsomol published a photograph of the burly, bearded Konstantinov.

Gen. Rutskoi and Ruslan Khatsibulatov, chairman of the abolished parliament and the other chief leader of the uprising, are being held in Moscow's Lefortovo Prison.

Police said they had no idea of the number of passengers because the crew had been unable to provide a count.

Survivors said the boat overturned and sank shortly after it was engulfed in high waves.

"I think there were about 200 people on board. I saw high waves and the boat was rocking," said Choi Won-Hwi, 37.

"I saw water in the ferry and before I knew it we were sinking. There were too many people and too much luggage on board," Mr. Choi said.

Another survivor said he held on to a buoy for about an hour before being rescued by a passing fishing vessel. "I saw at least 20 people clinging to floating objects," he added.

Fishermen fought through the bad weather to arrive first at the scene. Dozens of military helicopters and naval ships later joined the search.

Rescuers said there was only slight hope for any more survivors of the country's worst ferry disaster for more than two decades.

A police officer in Pusan said the ship was believed to be carrying between 230 and 250 passengers and crew. It had an official passenger capacity of



**TAIWAN NATIONAL DAY:** Taiwan military cadets Sunday hoist portraits of Sun Yat-Sen, the founding father of the Republic of China, and former Taiwan President Chiang Kai-Shek, during a march held to mark the country's 82nd National Day (AFP photo)

## 180 feared dead in S. Korean disaster

PUAN, South Korea (R) — As many as 180 people were feared dead after a ferry packed with holidaymakers, fishermen and islanders capsized in rough seas off the west coast of South Korea Sunday, police said.

The 110-tonne ferry Seohae, which some survivors said was overloaded, foundered in high waves off Puan county, 220 kilometres south of Seoul.

Altogether 68 passengers were plucked to safety from the choppy seas and 39 bodies were recovered.

Many of the passengers were returning from overnight angling trips.

Up to 140 people were still unaccounted for eight hours after the accident and they were feared to have been either trapped in the bowels of the sunken ferry or swept out to sea.

Rescuers said there was only slight hope for any more survivors of the country's worst ferry disaster for more than two decades.

A police officer in Pusan said the ship was believed to be carrying between 230 and 250 passengers and crew. It had an official passenger capacity of

207. Police said they had no idea of the number of passengers because the crew had been unable to provide a count.

Survivors said the boat overturned and sank shortly after it was engulfed in high waves.

"I think there were about 200 people on board. I saw high waves and the boat was rocking," said Choi Won-Hwi, 37.

"I saw water in the ferry and before I knew it we were sinking. There were too many people and too much luggage on board," Mr. Choi said.

Another survivor said he held on to a buoy for about an hour before being rescued by a passing fishing vessel. "I saw at least 20 people clinging to floating objects," he added.

Fishermen fought through the bad weather to arrive first at the scene. Dozens of military helicopters and naval ships later joined the search.

"I was the first one at the scene but by then the ferry had sunk and objects like ice-cube packs were floating around," one fisherman told reporters.

"Rescue teams, including divers, are still searching for the missing bodies. But I am afraid there will be no more survivors."

## Greek Socialists favoured to win poll

ATHENS (R) — Greeks voted Sunday in a general election that seemed likely to return veteran Socialist leader Andreas Papandreou to office four years after he lost power following personal health problems, scandal allegations and a controversial extramarital affair.

Mr. Papandreou, now 74, led public opinion polls by 6.7 percentage points in the run-up to Sunday's ballot.

His long-time rival, conservative Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis, also 74, trailed despite repeated predictions that returning the Socialist Pasok Party would bring disaster.

In the pre-dawn Friday South African soldiers stuck at the home of a Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) member and killed five youths, claiming they were trained members of APLA, the PAC's armed wing.

"We won't take this lying down. We'll respond in a manner which will be felt by the enemy," APLA spokesman in Transkei, Peter Mayende, was quoted as saying in the Saturday Star.

There are 8,462,000 eligible voters 18 years and over out of an population of just over 10 million.

Police said one man was injured and taken to hospital when he was shot in the chin during a clash in an Athens suburb.

Mr. Mitsotakis has said he would withdraw from politics if he lost Sunday. "If Papandreou is elected I will no longer have any services to offer the people and I will withdraw," he said.

Mr. Papandreou lost power after a series of personal events, including open-heart surgery, an extramarital affair with a young airline flight attendant and allegations of corruption. He has since softened his radical Socialist stance.

In a poll by the MRB Institute Wednesday, Pasok was favoured by 39.9 per cent of those questioned while just 33.2 said they would vote for Mr. Mitsotakis's New Democracy Party.

The survey indicated about 6.6 per cent of voters were still undecided and could yet produce a last-minute surprise.

Mr. Mitsotakis's month-long campaign tour of the country apparently failed to soothe public discontent after more welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

In a campaign soured by personal attacks, New Democracy portrayed Mr. Papandreou as a weak, old man bringing nothing but more debts, taxes and a dangerous foreign policy.

His Pasok Party accused the conservative government of mud-slinging, dishonesty and tyranny.

Mr. Papandreou had irritated the United States and the European Community with his populist anti-NATO and anti-European Community rhetoric.

Greece is a member of both the Atlantic alliance and the 12-nation EC.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

While he did little to distance Greece from its Western allies in his eight years in power up to 1989, Mr. Papandreou spread EC subsidies around the poor Greek countryside and carried out popular welfare policies.

New Democracy decries his legacy of a near-bankrupt state, huge deficits and double-digit inflation when it assumed power.

# Sports

## Barkley collapses during practice

PHOENIX (AP) — Charles Barkley of the Phoenix Suns collapsed while running wind sprints at the end of practice Saturday night at training camp in Flagstaff, Ariz., and remained on the floor for more than 30 minutes.

"It scared me to death. I couldn't move my legs at all," Barkley, appearing visibly shaken, told reporters some 90 minutes later. "It was like my legs started going into the floor. I couldn't lift my feet."

However, he was able to walk normally after being helped off the court by teammate A.C. Green.

Barkley, the NBA's most valuable player last season, was diagnosed with a bulging disk in his back in August. Team doctor Richard Emerson said Barkley's problem Saturday night was consistent with a disk problem.

It was not known how long he would be sidelined.

The injury, if serious, would be a second devastating blow to the NBA in the past week. Michael Jordan, the Chicago Bulls superstar, retired Wednesday saying he felt he had accomplished everything he wanted.

Team spokeswoman Julie Fie said Barkley fell onto his shoulder during wind sprints following a 60-minute scrimmage but was not incapacitated by the injury. He was told to remain on the floor and wait while team physician Richard Emerson, who had left the Northern Arizona University campus for the team hotel, returned to Rolfe Activity centre.

Barkley's collapse was witnessed by more than a dozen reporters.

"At first everyone thought he was faking it, but when the doctors and coach (Paul) Westphal were called over everybody started to get concerned.



Charles Barkley

He was on the floor for every bit of 30 minutes," said Gil Tyree, a sportscaster with KTVK in Phoenix.

"It was very quiet. You could hear a pin drop," he said.

Barkley was taken to the locker room and treated for about an hour. He then spoke to reporters for a few minutes before being taken to the team hotel.

Barkley said he felt his back and legs tightening as he ran. "This is the first time anything like this has happened to me. Right now, I'm a little scared and nervous. But I know I'm in good hands."

Dr. Emerson will examine Barkley in Flagstaff Sunday and then determine if the 1993 NBA MVP should be driven 140 miles (225 kms) south to Phoenix for more tests. The diagnosis probably won't be complete until late Sunday, Fie said.

Barkley, who led the Suns to the NBA finals last season, was leading a sprint with several teammates after the Suns had completed scrimmaging when he pitched forward and collapsed. He said his left leg went numb when he went down.

## Maleeva-Fragniere upsets Navratilova in Euro-final

ZURICH (R) — Manuela Maleeva-Fragniere turned a long-cherished dream into reality when she beat top seed Martina Navratilova 6-3, 7-6 in the final of the women's \$750,000 European Indoor Championship Sunday.

"It has been my dream to win here for a long time, especially as this will be my last tournament in Switzerland," Maleeva-Fragniere, born in Bulgaria but Swiss by marriage, said after taking her career earnings to over \$3 million.

Czech-born American Navratilova began shakily, dropping her service in the second game and squandering three break points in the third as Maleeva-Fragniere seized a 3-0 lead.

Third seed Maleeva-Fragniere, six times a semi-finalist in the event, wrapped up the first set in 40 minutes with two aces, the second timed at 167 kph — the fastest of her career.

Navratilova, beaten by Steffi Graf in last year's final and favourite to win in the German's absence this year, showed flashes of brilliance but had no answer to the all-court game of her opponent.

Beaten repeatedly by precise lobs and pinpoint passes down the line she could only shake her head in bewilderment.

They traded service breaks in the seventh and eighth games of the second set which went to a tie-break in which Maleeva-Fragniere demolished Navratilova 7-1 for her 18th tournament victory and a \$15,000 winner's cheque.

"I still cannot believe what hit me. Manuela played out of this world. My plans are not yet firm but I hope to be here again next year," said Navratilova, who moved up to second in the World Rankings after winning her semifinal.

Maleeva-Fragniere, 11 years younger than Navratilova at 26, plans to retire next February after 12 years on the circuit and start a family.

## Jockey dies in race accident

SYDNEY (R) — Australian Jockey Ken Russell died after a fall at Sydney's Rosehill Track Saturday.

Fellow jockey Geoff Allendorf said Russell, 42, was dislodged from his mount Twig during the last race of the day. "I think he was killed almost instantly," he said.

Twig appeared to break

down and drifted back through the field, bringing down apprentice Corey Brown on Sonar Boy near the 500 metres mark in the 1.2 kms Tooheys Gold Superfecta.

Brown was taken to hospital for precautionary X-rays after he was thrown high in the air and bowled along the track. Twig had to be destroyed.

## Yzaga ends remarkable week with Australian indoor title

SYDNEY (R) — diminutive Peruvian Jaime Yzaga crowned a remarkable week of upsets over the leading seeds by winning the Australian Indoor Championship Sunday.

Unseeded Yzaga, ranked 54th in the world, beat Czech left-handed and number six seed Peter Korda 6-2, 4-6, 7-6 in just over three hours to record the biggest win of his career.

Yzaga ousted four seeds on his way to the title, including

world number two Jim Courier, defending champion and number four seed Goran Ivanisevic and Australian Wally Masur, the eighth seed.

The South American, the smallest player in the tournament at 170 cms, also claimed his first win over Korda in five meetings.

Cheered on by a small, vocal band of compatriots, Yzaga dominated Korda from the back of the court with an array of powerful ground strokes.

Yzaga ended his week with a 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 victory over Ivanisevic in the final.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

Yzaga, 28, put the match away with a serve of 142 mph and a forehand of 110 mph. He had 11 aces and 11 winners.

## Banks welcome higher credit ceiling, see CBJ move as boosting confidence

By P.V. Vivekanand

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Bankers Sunday largely welcomed the relaxation of a ceiling on credits imposed by the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) and said that while the move did not herald any dramatic changes in the market it did help to build investor confidence in the Kingdom's economy.

The CBJ move meant banks could now extend around one per cent more of their actual loan exposure in the market regardless of an earlier CBJ curb that limited each bank's total lending not beyond 90 per cent of the deposits it holds or not more than 10 times its capital.

Economists meanwhile paid tribute to the CBI for having convinced the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to relax its approach to the Jordanian commercial bank market.

In practical terms, commercial banks could now lend a total of JD60 million in the last quarter of this year, over and above a JD335 million for the entire year as set under an economic restructuring programme agreed with the IMF.

A senior CBI official said two weeks ago that the banks had already exceeded the ceiling in the first eight months of the year and hence the central bank was forced to impose the squeeze.

Addressing a seminar on Jordanian economy, Jamal Salah, executive director of the CBI's research department, said that Jordan was trying to exempt credits extended for investment in new industries from the ceiling.

It was not immediately known whether the IMF's approval of a higher ceiling

was tied to loans for industrial investment already extended during the year.

But the credit restrictions imposed in July by the CBJ was mostly aimed at reducing commercial banks' involvement in the Amman stock market, an area which does not directly contribute to economic growth, bankers say.

Dr. Fadi Fanek, a noted economist and newspaper columnist, attributed the IMF's approval to the move made by CBJ governor Mohammad Saeed Nabulsi who took advantage of "the favourable atmosphere created by the presence and activities of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in Washington and the successful contacts he made at the highest level with the American administration, the IMF and the World Bank."

Dr. Fanek was underlining what senior officials, including Finance Minister Sami Gammie, have described as the highly positive outcome of the effort that Crown Prince Hassan made in the U.S. capital to present the Jordanian cause both in political as well as economic terms.

The most notable result was a specific pledge by U.S. President Bill Clinton to help Jordan's efforts to reduce its \$6.5 billion foreign debts.

Michel Marto, deputy governor of the CBI, told Reuters Sunday of the IMF approval of the higher ceiling: "We felt there was more need for credit to the private sector ... and the fund agreed."

Dr. Fanek wrote in his weekly column in the Jordan Times Sunday that the IMF had reactivated Jordan's economic adjustment programme. He said the IMF had de-

clared the programme inoperative four months ago due to excessive lending and this had led to suspension of an \$80 million World Bank soft loan to Jordan.

In comments carried by Reuters, Dr. Marto denied the programme had been declared inoperative. He said the World Bank loan was approved on Oct. 7.

On the ground in Amman meanwhile commercial banks Sunday took stock of the overall impact of the addition to the ceiling on their lending.

Four banks had defaulted in meeting a Sept. 30 deadline to bring down their lending exposures to the limit set by the CBJ and they are not entitled to increase their credit facilities. Three others who had gone beyond the ceiling managed to adjust their positions before the deadline.

The others were not affected by the move, since their lending in the market remained very much within the limits even before the CBJ imposed the curbs.

Eddie Far, deputy area manager of the British Bank of the Middle East, welcomed the additional JD 60 million and said the amount "should take care of the market's needs in the last quarter of the year."

"The market is dull and stagnant at the moment," he added.

Adnan Sallak, regional manager for Grindlays Bank, said that the new availability may not be fully utilised because the banks had already readjusted their positions into the previous ceiling and that they do not normally extend huge amounts in credits in the last quarter of the year.

"In my opinion the market

does not need the funds right now, in the last three months of the year," he said.

"But the move helps build investors' confidence in the economy and market," he told the Jordan Times.

Mr. Sallak added, however, that some banks might not benefit at all from the move because of the distribution of the addition to the ceiling.

The CBJ move means that three per cent of the total amount of commercial bank credits in the market could be lent in the last three months of the year and each bank will have a share of the addition in proportion to its share in the total amount in the market, which bankers estimate at JD 2.3 billion.

Fozan Shukri of the Union Bank said his bank was not very happy with the arrangement. "It means that we have approval for an additional half a million dinars to be lent this year because we had brought down our involvement in the market before Sept. 30," he said.

The others were not affected by the move, since their lending in the market remained very much within the limits even before the CBJ imposed the curbs.

"Our bank specialises in corporate finance — lending big amounts to big ventures," he said. "Half a million extra does not mean much to since it is even less than the need of an average borrower that we deal with."

Such a complaint, also voiced by Mr. Sallak of Grindlays, however, could be dealt with only as part of an overall shift in commercial lending supported by the IMF as long as Jordan is committed to implementing the restructuring programme — again an inevitable process tied to the Kingdom's efforts to address its foreign debts — other bankers noted.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Israel could have murdered Arafat — Peres

TEL AVIV (R) — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Sunday Israel could have murdered Yasser Arafat long ago — but did not. Mr. Peres was reacting to reports of an alleged attempt on Mr. Arafat's life by Palestinian opponents to a peace accord between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel. "First of all, I hope no one will murder Arafat. Why would they murder him? Even we never shot him, we could have murdered him, as it was reported in the newspapers," he told army radio. A senior PLO official said on Saturday assassins tried to blow up a plane carrying Mr. Arafat two weeks ago. Mr. Peres said he would not wish for the murder of anyone anywhere, but he said the historic Israeli-PLO accord was in any event between two peoples — not individuals. "Relations between peoples don't depend on a single person. It's an agreement between peoples, I repeat, not an agreement with a person, not an agreement with a leadership, not from our side and not from their side."

### Islamic hardliners protest U.S. products

TEHRAN (AFP) — A group of disabled Iranian war veterans opposed to ties with the United States have protested the presence of U.S. products at the Tehran fair. The group appeared Tuesday in front of the presidential complex in Tehran and called for a "severe response to those who paved the way for the return" of American corporations to Iran, Kayhan newspaper said. The veterans of the 1980-1988 war with Iraq, who visited the 19th International Tehran Fair Tuesday, were "angered" by the display of industrial and household goods made by General Motors and Admiral, it said. The veterans were doubly offended when they were offered at the booth small American flags as gifts, it said. Iran and the United States broke ties in 1980 after U.S. diplomats were taken hostage by Iranian radicals, but the two countries have boosted trade in recent years and American companies were represented in this year's fair by Iranian firms.

### Egypt to open Gaza border 24 hours a day

CAIRO (R) — Egypt will keep its border with the Gaza Strip open 24 hours a day to cope with a sharp rise in traffic expected as a result of the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) peace agreement with Israel, Al Ahram newspaper reported on Sunday. The newspaper quoted security officials as saying extra police had been drafted in to deal with the increased flow expected at the Rafah crossing point, which connects Egypt to the 800,000 Palestinians living in the narrow, crowded strip. The crossing, manned by Israeli and Egyptian border police, is currently open about seven hours a day, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. It is also closed on some Egyptian and Israeli national holidays. Al Ahram did not say when the extended hours would go into effect.

### Roadsigns un-Islamic — Iran newspaper

TEHRAN (AFP) — Dozens of "beware of children crossing" signs which have been sprouting up all over Tehran drew sharp criticism from a conservative newspaper Saturday — for being in violation of Islamic principles. The roadsigns, which, like similar warnings the world over, show the silhouette of a pigtailed girl clutching the hand of a small boy as they run across a street, are "offensive" because the girl is not draped in the Islamic cloak, the Jomhuri Eslami newspaper said. The signs, which are being mounted all over the city in an attempt by the council to reduce the casualty rate among pedestrians caused by Tehran's famously exuberant drivers, reflected badly on Iranian society, the newspaper said. "Roadsigns reflect the culture of a society," the newspaper wrote. "We ask ourselves if the Islamic cloak, as recommended by the government, can in fact be seen on these signs." All schoolgirls must wear the cloak and veil as part of their school uniform, as stipulated by the Islamic decrees enforced after the 1979 revolution here. Women and girls are not allowed to display their hair in public under Islamic law.

### Egypt says it foils plot to kill dissident

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian police have foiled a plot by Muslim militants in prison to assassinate the leader of a rival group, the Interior Ministry said. In a statement late Saturday, the ministry said militants in Tora prison near Cairo passed a message to colleagues on the outside to kill a former colleague, Hamdi Abdul Rahim, who split from his group. It did not mention which militant group the plotters belong to.

### State security officers said the suspects, named as Mohammad Abdul Meguid, Antar Al Zayyat and Nabil Mohammad Salem, confessed to the plot, saying they passed the message through Mr. Salem's 13-year-old brother when he visited the prison. Security sources say there are signs of at least two main terrorist groups operating in a wave of political violence which killed more than 200 people since March last year. When the violence broke out last year, it was led largely by Al Gamma Al Islamiyah, which attacked Christians, foreign tourists and police from their base in Upper Egypt. More than 200 suspects were arrested earlier this year and are now being tried on charges of attempting to revive the Jihad group. Jihad killed President Anwar Sadat in 1981 and was then crushed in a police crackdown.

### 'Pictures of El Al crash plane suppressed'

THE HAGUE (AFP) — Photos taken shortly before an El Al Boeing 747 crashed after takeoff from Amsterdam in October last year killing 43 people, show the plane was in a bad condition before it left the ground, experts said Saturday. The photographer who took the pictures has also claimed that air accident investigators told him to keep quiet about them. The amateur pictures, sent to the Dutch independent television station RTL4, showed that the number three engine of the aircraft "was hanging badly askew," experts told a news programme on the channel. The cargo plane lost two of its engines shortly after take-off from Schiphol airport, and then crashed into two blocks of flats in an Amsterdam suburb, killing 43 and injuring 36. An aircraft fanatic, Michael Bertholet, took the pictures shortly before the plane landed after flying from New York, and a few hours before it took off again. His father, a professional photographer, developed the photos and sent them to government air transport investigators. Both of them were subsequently interviewed by investigators. But, they said, they were told to keep quiet about the pictures. They decided to send them to RTL4 ahead of the publication of an official report into the crash by the Dutch aviation council, due next Thursday. Boeing and El Al who have seen the pictures, considered them not of value of their inquiries, RTL4 said. But aviation experts interviewed by the station disagreed. At the time of the crash press reports said the aircraft had been delayed in arriving for a refueling stop in Amsterdam because of technical problems in New York. Maintenance officials at Schiphol, questioned as a result, said that the plane had been put through the usual checks before taking off again.

### Rafsanjani to visit Central Asian states

TEHRAN (AFP) — President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani is to begin a tour of four Central Asian countries next week in the first official visit by an Iranian president to the region, the Tehran Times newspaper reported Sunday. Mr. Rafsanjani's visits to Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan are aimed at boosting bilateral ties with each country and to explore ways to expand economic cooperation, the English-language daily said. The president will be accompanied by a high-level political and economic delegation, including Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Economic Minister Mortaza Mohammad Khan and Transportation Minister Akbar Torkan. The paper said Iran could assist the newly-independent states to develop their communication networks, notably their roads, for better links to Iran and access to the sea. It also said the Islamic republic could serve as a bridge for regional as well as East Asian countries, such as Japan and Malaysia, to make investments in the former Soviet republics and have access to their "rich markets." The four countries are members of the Economic Cooperation Organisation (ECO), which was created by Iran, Turkey and Pakistan and was joined in 1992 by all of the Central Asian states.

### Algerian professor shot dead at hospital

ALGIERS (AP) — A medical professor staunchly opposed to Islamic fundamentalism was shot and killed Sunday by three men lying in wait outside his hospital clinic. Dr. Djillali Belkhenchir, 52, a pediatric specialist, was killed by one bullet to the head and three to the body, the Health Ministry announced in a communiqué read on state television and radio. Dr. Belkhenchir had been summoned to the clinic by a phony false emergency call. The killers fled in a car parked nearby. The killing was not claimed, but it bore the hallmark of extremists who have increasingly targeted intellectuals opposed to their goal of establishing an Islamic state in Algeria.



'COMEBACK': Socialist PASOK leader Sunday (see page 8) as Greece's 8.4 million voters streamed through polling stations for the parliamentary elections (AFP photo)

## Accused in sedition plot claim confessions given under torture

By Sana Atiyeh

*Special to the Jordan Times*

MARAKA — Four accused in a sedition plot on trial told the State Security Court Sunday that they were tortured into signing confessions.

The court heard the four describe how they were allegedly beaten and threatened into signing testimonies that a General Intelligence Department (GID) officer had drafted. The defendants accused the GID officer, whose name was mentioned by all the defendants but cannot be published, of threatening them with further torture and detention at the GID.

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The defendants were not questioned by their lawyers, who asked questions through the court "for clarification purposes."

The 10 are accused by the military prosecution of conspiring to assassinate His Majesty King Hussein and replace the regime with a caliphate Islamic state. They are also charged with trying to change the Constitution through "illegal and violent means" and belonging to an illegal group, the ILP which is not a registered organisation in Jordan.

The first defendant admitted in court Sunday that he was a member of the ILP, but insisted that he knew nothing of the alleged plot and that he and his party never believed in or advocated violence to achieve any political aim.

In a one-hour testimony, the defendant said that he had been living in Germany since 1975 and was arrested upon his arrival at Amman airport in May. He said his family had told him over the phone that the GID had asked for him, but had thought it was a minor problem that could be solved when he arrived.

He told the court that he was tortured by a GID officer, who beat him with a bamboo stick for one and a half hours after he denied any knowledge of membership of any soldiers in the ILP.

"I was then left without questioning for 55 days in cell number 10. I stayed up some nights listening to the screaming of detainees being tortured," said the defendant, a civil engineer, who added that he heard the name of the member of the Royal Escort Unit who had asked for him, but had thought it was a minor problem that could be solved when he arrived.

A map of the GID prisons

by Amnesty International shows that "cell number 10" is located near what the defendants called the "torture square" and a corridor where alleged torture of detainees takes place.

The second defendant, a small bearded imam of a mosque, said that he "gave in" to whatever the GID officers had wanted him to do after the beatings "consistently suffered for one month."

"If he (GID officer) told me my name was different from mine, I would have agreed with him at that point," the imam said, adding that the officer constantly cursed him and his tribe.

"They made me walk on my hands and knees as an officer sat on my back and beat me with a stick," he claimed, adding that he sometimes fell unconscious "in the torture square" and woke up in his cell.

The first defendant said he was beaten on the soles of his feet again after he denied to

achieve any political aim.

"When I saw the lawyers for the first time at Zarqa prison, I

thought they were Mukhabarat (GID) until I saw Saleh Al Fayez (one of the lawyers)."

The imam told the court as spectators burst out laughing.

The bearded and bald defendant went on to say that the same GID officer had "three times sworn to execute me and promised he would personally attend my execution."

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The defendant went on to say that the same GID officer had "three times sworn to execute me and promised he would personally attend my execution."

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

The suspect, and the other three who testified on Sunday, said their testimonies to Prosecutor Major Mohammad Hijazi were drawn up on the first time "on the sixth floor of the GID," and attended by the GID officer in question.

Presiding Judge Colonel Hafez Amin asked them in court if they had told the prosecutor that they were beaten, they replied they did not, either because the GID officer was present or they did not know who Maj. Hijazi was.

</